Brulart- de Sillery (Stéphanie F)

K

A

SELECTION

FROM THE

ANNALS OF VIRTUE,

OF

MADAME SILLERY:

CONTAINING THE

Moſt Important and Intereſting

ANECDOTES

FROM THE HISTORIES OF

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, CHINA, JAPAN,

AND

AMERICA;

With ſome Account of the

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, ARTS AND SCIENCES

OF

FRANCE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

By ELIZABETH MARY JAMES.

BATH:

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M.DCC.XCIV.

BRITISH MUSEUM
25 35
JUN

TO THE

Rt. Hon. Lady Catherine Tylney Long.

MADAM,

TO riſe above the preſſure of adverſity, and endeavour to inſure ſucceſs to any future efforts I might make to aſſiſt in the ſupport of a much-loved family, were the firſt motives which induced me to attempt the following Tranſlation; and theſe, equally juſt and natural, I flattered myſelf in your Ladyſhip's benevolence, would find a powerful advocate in my behalf; indeed

it was this conviction alone which could have encouraged me to requeſt the ſanction of your Name and Patronage to ſo very unimportant an effort.

But I truſt, Madam, if the peruſal of the following pages ſhall be found in any degree to contribute in rendering your children more deſerving their high rank, or the affectionate ſolicitudes of ſo tender and amiable a Parent, you will then have no cauſe to regret having given me an opportunity of ſubſcribing myſelf,

Your Ladyſhip's moſt obliged,

And devoted humble Servant,

Elizabeth Mary James.

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ERRATA.

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224	15	For was, read *were*
236	23	For and, read *but*
248	9	For Les Atteliers were, read *The Manufactory was*

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO conduce to the end for which the Original was expreſsly written, The inſtruction of childhood and youth; it was found neceſſary, occaſionally, to alter, lengthen and tranſpoſe, ſeveral of the paſſages; as well to convey with more preciſion their exact meaning, as to avoid the tautology and circumlocution which continually occurs in the French narrative: and this it is hoped will

will be admitted as a ſufficient reaſon for the deviations from the Original, that will be found in the courſe of this tranſlation. The utility of illuſtrating moral precepts by examples drawn from real hiſtory, the beſt writers on education have generally acknowledged. The Tranſlator however, in juſtice to Madame Silleri, adds, that ſhe has not ſimply *collected* the materials for her Annals of Virtue, but occaſionally interſperſed them with thoſe delicate ſentiments and juſt definitions, which genius united to a profound knowledge of human nature can alone dictate.

How

How far the Tranſlation will be found to illuſtrate the truth of this obſervation, the Tranſlator is of all others leaſt able to judge. To her friends it may perhaps be accepted as a ſufficient excuſe for its inaccuracies, that it was begun and ended in a retirement, which totally excluded every auxiliary of books or literary criticiſm: add to this, the diſtance of her reſidence from Bath, and the confinement of her ſituation, forming an almoſt inſurmountable obſtacle to her being there. But if however ſhe could have foreſeen the inconveniencies and difficulties it has ſubjected her to;

to; ſhe would certainly have ſacri-ficed a great deal to have been on the ſpot, during the whole courſe of the printing.

To a generous and diſcerning Public, ſhe ſubmits herſelf with that deference, which will be her beſt claim to their indulgence and ſup-port.

DISCOVERY of the MADEIRAS.

IN the reign of Edward the Third, of England, Robert Macham, a ſpirited courageous young man, having conceived an ardent paſſion for a young woman of the name of Ann Dorſet, obtained a preference over all his rivals; but the parents of Ann diſapproving the choice her heart had made, perſecuted Macham, and ſeparated the two lovers. Violence can only augment the errors it attempts to deſtroy, while reaſon ever indulgent, employs none but gentle and moderate means, and it is by the power of theſe that ſhe ſucceeds in perſuading feeling and ingenuous minds to liberate themſelves from the fatal empire of the paſſions. Perſecution only ſerved to render Macham dearer to his miſtreſs, and availing himſelf of the influ-

ence, pity, gratitude, and love united to give him over her mind, he perſuaded the imprudent Ann to accompany him to France. Having engaged a domeſtic in her intereſts, ſhe found means to eſcape, and gained the ſea ſhore, where her lover waited her arrival, with whom ſhe immediately embarked; but ſoon a dreadful tempeſt aroſe, and drove them ſo far from their intended courſe that it was impoſſible to regain it; they remained thirteen days at the mercy of the waves: at length, on the fourteenth they ſaw land, and ſoon diſcovered foreſts of unknown trees; on which it was inſtantly determined to ſend ſome of the crew in the boat, the men ſoon returned with good tidings. The iſland appeared uninhabited, but afforded a ſecure and agreeable aſylum; Macham and his miſtreſs inſtantly made towards it with ſome of their moſt truſty friends, leaving the reſt to guard their veſſel. The country appeared to them enchanting, abounding with fruits, birds, and flowers; on advancing farther, they diſcovered a meadow, bordered with laurels and watered by a rivulet which ran

ran from the mountains over a bed of gravel. A large tree which offered its ſhade from the heat of the meridian ſun, made them determine on fixing their abode in this delightful retreat; and huts were erected, in order to take a few days repoſe and to deliberate on what meaſures to purſue. But their tranquillity was of ſhort duration; for three days afterwards, a tremendous wind from the Northeaſt tore the veſſel from her anchor, and drove her out towards the coaſt of Morocco, where ſtriking againſt a rock, the whole crew were taken priſoners by the Moors, and thrown into cloſe confinement. Macham on the morrow, finding no traces of the ſhip concluded ſhe was ſunk. This new misfortune ſpread a general conſternation, and Ann, more deeply afflicted than the reſt, ſurvived this event but a ſhort time. Then it was ſhe perceived the inſtability of that frail and impetuous paſſion, for which ſhe had violated her moſt ſacred duties. Doubtleſs ſhe had more than once, when ſhe abandoned her friends and her country, and ſacrificed her fame and fortune to her lover,

ſaid to herſelf; that a deſert with Macham was ſufficient for her happineſs: Fortune ſeemed diſpoſed to realize her wiſhes, by affording her an aſylum inacceſſible to perſecution, a delightful retreat, in which all the real wealth of nature was profuſely ſcattered, and yet Ann, this ſo paſſionate miſtreſs, is unable to ſupport the burthen of a life, which ſhe now perceives muſt have Macham for the ſole object of its exiſtence. The fatal illuſion vaniſhes, and inſtead of an ardent and impaſſionate lover, ſhe beholds only a culpable ſeducer, who is the wretched author of all her misfortunes; a victim to the accumulated weight of remorſe, deſpair and regret, ſhe expires in leſs than forty-eight hours. Macham ſurvived her only five days, and his laſt requeſt was that he might be laid in the ſame tomb with his miſtreſs, and an inſcription compoſed by himſelf, placed there, containing in a few words the recital of his unfortunate adventures; ending with a prayer to any Chriſtians, who might hereafter come to that place, to build there a church and dedicate it to *Jeſus Salvator*. After the death

death of their chief, the reſt of the party thought only of returning, and having with ſome difficulty put the boat in a ſtate to weather a long voyage, they ſet ſail for their native land. But a contrary wind with a ſtrange, but as it proved providential fatality, drove them towards the coaſt of Morocco, where they ſhared the fate of their companions. The priſons of Morocco were then full of Chriſtian captives; as thoſe of Algiers are now. Amongſt others was a Spaniard of Seville, named John de Morales, who having for a long time heretofore exerciſed the occupation of a pilot, took a particular pleaſure in liſtening to the recital of the Engliſh priſoners; and having learnt from them the ſituation of the new country they had diſcovered, and the marks by which it might be known again, he no ſooner regained his liberty, than he offered his ſervices to Don Juan Gonſalvo Zarco, a Portugueſe gentleman, employed by Prince Henry to make new diſcoveries. Zarco in conſequence undertook this expedition, which was crowned with the happieſt ſucceſs; he

took poſſeſſion of the iſland July 8, 1421, and having diſcovered the grave of the lovers, erected an altar over it. As the place abounded with foreſts, Prince Henry gave it the name of *Madeira*, from the Portugueſe word *Madera*, which ſignifies wood. The capital of this iſle is called Funchal.

SILVEYRA in 1508.

At the capture of Aja, a young Moor being purſued into the woods with his miſtreſs, (who would not leave him,) threw one arm around her, and with the other prepared to combat his purſuers; when Silveyra, a Portugueſe officer, affected at the ſight, ſtopt his ſoldiers, ſaying, "God forbid that I ſhould divide a union ſo tender," he accordingly gave the two lovers their lives and liberties. *

PEN-

* When the Portugueſe about the ſame time, took the iſland of Socotoro, on the Ethiopian coaſt, one ſingle Moor who was blind, eſcaped from them; and concealed himſelf in

PENTENDO,
in 1540 at the ſiege of DIU.[b]

A Portugueſe named Pentendo, retiring from the field of battle with a dangerous wound; heard a freſh attack ſounded juſt as the firſt dreſſing was applied; upon which he inſtantly tore himſelf from the ſurgeon, and ruſhing into the midſt of the combat received another wound, and was brought back a ſecond time to have it examined, but underſtanding that the charge was renewed, he eſcaped again from the attendants, and was a third time wounded.

Capture of JONPANDAM in 1560.

At the taking of Jonpandam by the Dutch,

in a well where he was afterwards found. Being aſked how he could poſſibly have contrived to get down there, he replied, "the blind can always ſee one object which is the road to liberty," this anſwer ſaved his life.

[b] A city defended by the Portugueſe, beſieged by the Turks and Moors.

from the Portugueſe, the governor of the town was killed at the firſt diſcharge; his wife determining not to ſurvive him, performed an action the record of which is ſtill preſerved. She gathered together all the wealth ſhe poſſeſſed in precious ſtones and pieces of gold; and ordered the largeſt cannon in the fortreſs to be loaded with them; and in order to deprive the enemy of theſe precious ſpoils, with her own hand fired theſe pieces which ſhe had purpoſely directed towards the ſea; and afterwards courageouſly placed herſelf in the part moſt expoſed to danger, where ſhe ſoon met the fate ſhe wiſhed.

THE MARIAN ISLES.

MICHAEL LOPEZ took poſſeſſion of theſe iſles for Spain, in 1665. Before the Spaniards landed, the inhabitants lived in perfect liberty, and ſeparated by the vaſt ſeas, which ſurround them, from every other nation, imagined

imagined themſelves the only beings in exiſtence on the earth: they notwithſtanding were in want of almoſt every article, we think neceſſary to the ſupport of life; they had no animals, but a few birds, and thoſe almoſt all of the ſame ſpecies, which they took a pleaſure in catching and taming; what is ſtill more extraordinary, they had never ſeen fire. Indeed that element was ſo totally unknown to them, that they could not poſſibly gueſs what were its properties. They ſaw it for the firſt time, when Magellan made a deſcent upon the iſlands, and burned ſome of their houſes; they took it for a ſtrange animal that faſtened itſelf upon wood, which they ſuppoſed was its nouriſhment; the firſt who came too near it, finding themſelves burnt, cried out, and ſo effectually terrified the reſt, that they did not dare even to look at it, but at a diſtance; ſo much did they apprehend from the bite of this terrible animal, which they believed capable of wounding with its breath; for ſuch was the idea they formed of flame and heat. But this extravagant conjecture was

but

but of ſhort duration; for they ſoon became acquainted with its uſe.

SIBERIA.

The Oſtiachs, a people bordering on the Samoiedes, have from the purity of their morals, and the virtues which diſtinguiſh them, a juſt claim to our notice; perjury and theft are ſcarcely known among them; and not one has ever been found to falſify his promiſes. A Swediſh officer relates the following proof of their fidelity. "In 1722, ſays he, I departed from the town of Cranſnojarſk on the Jeniſe, with no other companion than a young Swediſh ſervant, about 14 or 15 years of age. The Ruſſian guide which the commandant had given me, having deſerted, I found myſelf reduced to traverſe thus indifferently attended, vaſt tracks of land inhabited only by Pagans; theſe people afforded me all the ſuccour in their power; I lodged always in their huts, and often

often all the furs I poſſeſſed were left in an open tent, inhabited by a numerous family; and yet I never miſſed the ſmalleſt article." The following is another ſtriking trait of their remarkable probity: "A Ruſſian merchant going from Tobolſk to Berezow, paſſed the night in an Oſtiach hut; the next morning he loſt at ſome diſtance from the place where he had ſlept a purſe, containing about an hundred roubels; the ſon of his hoſt going ſome time after a hunting, chanced to paſs by the very place were the purſe was dropped, and ſaw it without attempting to pick it up; on his return, he told his father what he had ſeen, adding that the purſe was full of ſilver; the old man immediately ordered him to go back, and cover it with earth and branches of trees, that it might be found again by him to whom it belonged. Three months after the merchant returned from Berezow and took up his lodging with the ſame Oſtiach, to whom he related the misfortune he had met with when he was laſt that way; upon which the hoſt exclaimed, "It was you then

then who loſt the purſe: make yourſelf eaſy, my ſon ſhall go and ſhew you where it is laid, that you may pick it up yourſelf;" the merchant accordingly went with him, and found the purſe in the very ſpot where it had fallen. And how is it that theſe people poſſeſs ſuch uncommon probity, and a diſintereſtedneſs ſo rarely ſeen? it is, becauſe they deſpiſe money!

VASCO-NUGNEZ.

Vasco-Nugnez, was a young Spaniſh adventurer, whom an handſome figure, united to a natural wit and courage, advanced to the higheſt eminence of glory and fortune; purſuing his reſearches over the *Darien*, a region abounding in lakes and marſhes, he arrived in a country where the houſes were of a very ſingular contrivance; being built in the largeſt trees, the branches of which enveloped the ſides, and formed the roof; they contained chambers and cloſets

ſets of a tolerable conſtruction. Each family was ſeparately lodged. Every houſe had two ladders, one of which reached from the foot to the middle of the tree, and the other from thence to the entrance of the higheſt chamber; they were compoſed of cane, and ſo ſlight as to be eaſily lifted up, which was done every night, and formed a ſecurity from the attacks of tigers and other wild beaſts, with which this province abounds. The Cacique of Abayda, or the chief of the country was in his palace, i. e. his tree, when the Caſtillians came amongſt them. On ſeeing the ſtrangers, he haſtened to draw up his ladders, while the Spaniards called to him aloud to deſcend without fear: he replied that being unconſcious of having offended any one, and having no concerns with ſtrangers, he begged he might be ſuffered to remain undiſturbed in his habitation. On this, they threatened to cut down or ſet fire to his tree; and at length obliged him to deſcend with his two ſons. To their inquiries if he had any gold, he anſwered, he had none there, becauſe it was

of

of no uſe to him; but that if they would ſuffer him to go he would fetch them ſome from a neighbouring mountain. The Caſtillians the more readily believed the promiſe, as he conſented to leave with them his wife and children. But after having waited ſome days for his return, they diſcovered that this pretence was only a ſtratagem to withdraw himſelf from their hands, and likewiſe that their hoſtages during the night, had found an opportunity of eſcaping by means of their ladders, and they had the additional mortification to find, that, the inhabitants of every neighbouring tree had in the ſame manner made their eſcape.

YUCATAN.

In Yucatan, a province of Mexico, the air in the mountains is ſo pure, that ſeveral old men were found living there of 140 years of age. A Franciſcan miſſionary who was preaching the goſpel to the Mountaineers, affirms

affirms that there was one amongſt them who from the ſtricteſt inveſtigation throughout the whole nation, could not be leſs than 300 years old; his body was ſo bent, that his knees touched his head, and his ſkin was ſo hard, that it might eaſily have been taken for a kind of ſhell.

NEW ENGLAND.

An Engliſh officer, named Bartholomew Goſnod, was the firſt European who landed on the Continent, ſince called New England, in 1602. The account he gave of it, tempted ſeveral others to undertake the ſame voyage; and in 1606, he formed under the authority of the Engliſh court, a company called the Plymouth council. New York, at the time it belonged to the Dutch known under the name of New Belgia, is another Engliſh ſettlement. Robert Carr, in the reign of Charles the Second, took this continent from the Dutch. Penſylvania in the ſame country, was firſt inhabited by Quakers,

kers, and though the diſcovery of this tract was as early as that of Virginia, it remained almoſt a deſert till the year 1680, when Sir Wm. Penn, who had commanded a ſquadron under the government of Cromwell, and afterwards attained to the rank of vice admiral, obtained the promiſe of a conſiderable portion of land in America, as a reward of his ſervices. This after his death was confirmed to his ſon; who paſſed two whole years in America, in order to give a permanent form to his eſtabliſhments there. On his return to England, he became an object of ſuſpicion, and his government was taken from him.

NEW GEORGIA.

THE moſt ſouthern and the moſt recent of the Engliſh colonies in America, is that of Georgia; the intention of their founders, according to their own account, on the grant in 1732, was to procure a decent ſubſiſtence

ſiſtence to a multitude of poor families: and at the ſame time to relieve England from an expenſive burthen. Georgia, a tolerable large tract of country, was made an Engliſh province and named after the King. On the ſixth of November one hundred perſons of either ſex, embarked at Graveſend, on board the ſhip Anne. Mr. Oglethorpe, one of the directors, put himſelf at their head to regulate their ſettlement, and on the fifteenth of the following January they happily arrived at Carolina. Savannah is the name of the capital of New Georgia. The Yammacraws, were Americans, who ſought to unite themſelves with the Engliſh: they formed part of a conſiderable nation divided into eight tribes or governments; all the chiefs of which came to ſee Mr. Oglethorpe, and conclude a treaty of alliance with him, which was ſigned by both parties. In 1734, Mr. Oglethorpe returned to England, accompanied by Tomakichi, Mico (or king) of the Yammacraws, Senanki, his wife, and ſeveral other Americans. Tomakichi preſented the King of England with ſome ea-

gles feathers, which amongſt theſe barbarians, are deemed a preſent more expreſſive of reſpect than any other. He addreſſed his Britannic Majeſty with the following ſpeech, which has been carefully preſerved.

"On this day, I behold the majeſty of your countenance, the grandeur of your houſe, and the multitude of your ſubjects. I am come in the name of my whole nation, to renew the peace which they made with the Engliſh. It is in the time of my old age I am come; but though I can never hope to gather the fruit of my voyage, yet, ſtill I come for the advantage of all the Americans of the Upper and the Lower Creeks, and to demand that they may be inſtructed in all the knowledge of the Engliſh. We bring you the feather of the eagle which is the moſt active of all birds, and which continually hovers about our nation. Its feathers are in our country, a ſign of peace, and we bring them to leave with you. And oh! great King, the ſlighteſt words which may be addreſſed to me from your mouth, ſhall be faithfully

faithfully reported to all the Micos of our nations."

Tomakichi paſſed ſome time in England, and appeared, as well as his attendants, much pleaſed with the amuſements which were procured for him. He departed on board the Prince of Wales, commanded by Capt. Dunbar, who was commiſſioned to tranſport a troop of emigrants from Saltzburg into Georgia, and they arrived at Savannah the ſeventeenth of December.

THE ESQUIMAUX.*

The Eſquimaux, according to Mr. Ellis, an Engliſh navigator, have a great ſhare of humanity, which renders them extremely ſenſible to the misfortunes of others. Their tenderneſs to their children likewiſe deſerves

* A nation on the Weſt ſide of Hudſon's Bay.

to be admired. Mr. Ellis quotes an example of this, that happened almoſt under his own eyes: two canoes were paſſing a very large river, and being come to the middle of the ſtream, one of them, which was only made of bark, and carried an American, his wife, and child, overſet through the violence of the waves; the father, the mother, and the child, happily eſcaped deſtruction by getting into the other, which however was too ſmall to contain all three. A conteſt enſued between the huſband and wife, not which ſhould die for the other, but on account of the preſervation of the common object of their mutual tenderneſs. Some minutes were paſſed in examining which of their two lives might beſt contribute to its welfare. The man alledged that in an age ſo tender, the child ſtood moſt in need of the mother's care; ſhe on the contrary affirmed that all its proſperity, (being of the ſame ſex) depended on the father, becauſe it was he who could teach him the arts of hunting, and fiſhing; and then recommending to her huſband never to neglect the paternal duties,

ties, ſhe threw herſelf into the river where ſhe was ſoon drowned, and the man arrived on the oppoſite ſhore ſafe with his child.

WOOD ROGERS.

THE voyage of Wood Rogers is remarkable on account of his having ſailed from the North, to the South Sea, without paſſing either the Straits of Magellan, or thoſe of Lemaire. Rogers found in the Iſland of Juan Fernandez, a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk, who had been the mate of an Engliſh veſſel, the captain of which left him aſhore in this uninhabited iſland for four years. He ſaw ſeveral veſſels paſs by him during his reſidence in this ſolitude; but only two came to an anchor, both of which he knew to be Spaniſh. Some of the crew, who perceived him, fired at him, and purſued him into the woods; where he happily eſcaped by climbing up into a tree. He was a native of Largo, in the county of Fife in Scot-

land, and having had ſome diſpute with the Captain, whoſe name was Pradling, he ſet him aſhore, and there left him, furniſhed with his clothes, a gun, a little powder and ball, ſome tobacco, an axe, a knife, a kettle, a bible, other religious books, his inſtruments, and books of navigation. For the firſt eight months, he found it difficult to vanquiſh his melancholy. He made two huts of branches of trees, at ſome diſtance from each other; and covered them with a kind of reed, to which he made a lining of the ſkins of goats, which he killed as he wanted them. The ſmalleſt of theſe huts ſerved him for a kitchen; and in the other he ſlept, ſung pſalms, and prayed to God. He ſubſiſted on fiſh, *Crabs*, and the fleſh of goats; of the latter he killed nearly five hundred. When his powder was all exhauſted, he took to courſing them; continual exerciſe having rendered him ſo nimble, that he ran through woods, and over rocks, and hills with incredible ſwiftneſs. Of this we had a proof, ſays Rogers, when we went a hunting with him. We had on board with us a bull-dog and ſome ſwift runners;

runners; but he left them all behind, tired our men and dogs, and brought us the goats on his ſhoulders. Long uſe had made his food moſt agreeable to him without either ſalt or bread. His clothes and ſhoes were ſoon worn out with running through thorns and briers; but his feet became hard, and capable of bearing fatigue. When he had got the better of his melancholy, he ſometimes amuſed himſelf with carving his name, and the date of his exile, on the bark of trees; and taught the goats and wild cats to dance round him; thus with the ſupport of Providence and the vigour of his age, (which was only thirty years) he ſo far triumphed over the horrors of his ſolitude, as even to find content and pleaſure in it. He ſupplied the place of clothes with a cap and jacket, made of goat ſkins, which he contrived to ſew together with ſtring of the ſame, and a nail which he made uſe of as a needle. He had been ſo long out of the habit of ſpeaking, that it was ſome time before we could underſtand his imperfect pronunciation; and it was many weeks before

he could reliſh the victuals dreſſed on board. He had, beſides his fiſh, roots, and goats fleſh, found a delicious ſort of black plumb, which was very difficult to obtain, on account of its growing on the tops of mountains and rocks. While the Engliſh lay at anchor, gratitude induced him to brave every danger in order to procure them this delicacy. They named him Governor, or rather King of the Iſle: and Rogers made him mate on board his own ſhip.

ISLAND OF OTAHEITE.

WALLIS, an Engliſh navigator, firſt diſcovered this Iſland in the month of June 1766, and ſtaid there ſome time.

The following is an extract from his Voyages.

On Saturday the eleventh in the afternoon, the gunner came on board with a tall woman,

woman, who ſeemed to be about forty-five years of age, of a pleaſing countenance and majeſtic deportment. He told me that ſhe was but juſt come into that part of the country, and that ſeeing great reſpect paid her by the reſt of the natives, he had made her ſome preſents, in return for which ſhe had invited him to her houſe, which was about two miles up the valley, and given him ſome large hogs; after this ſhe returned with him to the watering-place, and expreſſed a deſire to go on board the ſhip, in which he had thought it proper, on all accounts, that ſhe ſhould be gratified. She ſeemed to be under no reſtraint either from diffidence, or fear when ſhe firſt came into the ſhip; and ſhe behaved all the time ſhe was on board, with that eaſy freedom that always diſtinguiſhes conſcious ſuperiority and habitual command. I gave her a large blue mantle, that reached from her ſhoulders to her feet, which I threw over her, and tied with ribbands. I gave her alſo a looking-glaſs, beads of ſeveral ſorts, and many other things, all which ſhe accepted with a very good grace, and much

pleaſure.

pleaſure. She took notice that I had been ill, and pointed to the ſhore. I underſtood ſhe meant I ſhould go there to perfect my recovery, and I made ſigns that I would.

The next morning I went on ſhore for the firſt time, and my Princeſs, or rather Queen, for ſuch by her authority ſhe appeared to be, ſoon came after me followed by many of her attendants; in our way a vaſt multitude crouded about us, but upon waving her hand, without ſpeaking a word, they withdrew and left us a free paſſage. When we approached near her houſe a great number of both ſexes, came out to meet her; theſe ſhe preſented to me after having intimated by ſigns that they were her relations, and taking hold of my hand ſhe made them kiſs it; we then entered the houſe, which covered a piece of ground 327 feet long, and forty-three feet broad. It conſiſted of a roof thatched with palm-leaves, and raiſed upon thirty-nine pillars on each ſide, and fourteen in the middle. The ridge of the thatch on the inſide was thirty feet, and the ſides of the houſe, to the edge

of

of the roof were twelve feet high all below the roof being open. As ſoon as we entered the houſe, ſhe made us ſit down, and calling four young girls, ſhe aſſiſted them to take off my ſhoes, draw down my ſtockings, and pull off my coat, and then directed them to ſmooth down my ſkin, and gently chafe it with their hands. After a little time our generous benefactreſs ordered ſome bales of Indian cloth to be brought out, with which ſhe clothed me, and all that were with me, according to the faſhion of the country. At firſt I declined the acceptance of this favour, but being unwilling not to ſeem pleaſed with what was intended to pleaſe me, I acquieſced. When we went away, ſhe ordered a large ſow, big with young, to be taken down to the boat, and accompanied us thither herſelf. She had given directions to her people to carry me, as they had done when I came, but as I choſe rather to walk, ſhe took me by the arm, and whenever we came to a plaſh of water or dirt, ſhe lifted me over with as little trouble, as it would have coſt me to have lifted over a child, if I had been in health.

The

The inhabitants of this Iſland are a ſtout, well-made, active and comely people; the ſtature of the men in general is from five feet ſeven to five feet ten inches, though a few individuals are taller, and a few ſhorter; that of the women from five feet, to five feet ſix. The complexion of the men is tawny, but thoſe that go upon the water are much redder than thoſe who live on ſhore. Their hair in general is black, but in ſome it is brown, in ſome red, and in others flaxen; which is remarkable, becauſe the hair of all other natives in Aſia, Africa, and America, is black, without a ſingle exception. It is generally tied up, either in one bunch, in the middle of the head, or in two, one on each ſide, but ſome wear it looſe and then it curls very ſtrongly: in the children of both ſexes it is generally flaxen; They have no combs, yet their hair is very neatly dreſſed, and thoſe who had combs from us, made good uſe of them. It is an univerſal cuſtom to anoint the head with cocoa nut oil, in which a root has been ſcraped that ſmells ſomething like roſes.

The

The Otaheitans are fond of muſic, and ſeveral of them touch the flute. They play on this inſtrument in the ſame manner that we do the German traverſiere, only that the muſician blows with one of his noſtrils inſtead of his mouth, and at the ſame time ſtops the other with his thumb. The women are all handſome and ſome of them extremely beautiful. Their ornaments are feathers, flowers, pieces of ſhells and pearls. The air of Otaheite is mild and temperate, and the natives are the moſt poliſhed, and civilized of the South Sea iſlanders.

M. de Bougainville landed eight months after Wallis, and brought back with him one of the natives, named Aotourou, whom every body ſaw in Paris. He quitted Paris to return home March 1770, after having been treated with the greateſt kindneſs, and generoſity by Mr. Bougainville, and carrying with him a great number of tools, ſeeds, and animals. The celebrated Cook, who viſited Otaheite after Bougainville, ſtaid there three months, and has left a minute and intereſting Journal of his

his tranſactions with the natives.[a] His account is exactly conformable to that of Bougainville, his recitals are only more extenſive, on account of his having made more frequent and longer viſits to the Iſland.

The following is a ſummary of Captain Cook's obſervations on his voyages: "We have particularly obſerved too, great varieties amongſt the iſlanders of the South Sea. The whiteſt race of men are well made, ſtrong limbed, finely ſhaped, and mild and benevolent in their diſpoſitions. The other race, which is blacker have hair inclined to be curled, woolly and ſhort; and in their perſons they are lively and animated but rather inclined to be ſuſpicious. The firſt of theſe two claſſes inhabit Otaheite, the Society Iſlands, the Marquiſſes, the Friendly Iſles, the Iſle of Eaſter and New Zealand. The other

[a] This Man diſplays a humanity and benevolence, of which unfortunately there are too few examples in the hiſtory of voyages.

other is found in New Caledonia, Jama Iſland, the New Hebrides, and above all in Malicolo.

The rank in which women are placed in domeſtic ſociety, has an extreme influence in civilization; and a nation is always miſerable, and uncivilized, in proportion as the women are treated unkindly. Thoſe of the land of Terra dol Fuego inhabited by the moſt ferocious ſavages, procure muſcles from the rocks which form the principal nouriſhment of the natives. Wherever the men are moſt ſtupid and unpoliſhed, the women fare the worſt. Thoſe of the Society Iſles, the Friendly Iſles, and the Marquiſſes are much leſs tyrannized over by the men."

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF DIFFERENT SAVAGE NATIONS.

"THE cuſtom of having different times "to eat and drink in, is obſerved a-"mongſt many ſavages, and was at firſt in-"troduced through neceſſity:[a] it became in "time a habit that continued even after "they had fountains and rivers near them.

"The Indians of Brazil were amongſt thoſe "who practiſed this cuſtom. The negroes "of Adra never drink but after their meals.

"Savages

[a] Thoſe who were without ſprings, ſays M. Meunier, moſt probably drank but ſeldom, and went in parties to make a proviſion of water; which doubtleſs was the origin of the cuſtom of eating without drinking.

" Savages in general drink nothing but wa-
" ter. The inhabitants of Malabar are not
" allowed to depoſe as witneſſes, after they
" have drank wine."

The Zealanders ſubſiſt principally on roots of fern. The Spaniards found a people in America who fed on ſerpents; and others that made ants and bats their ordinary food. The Caffres prefer mice to rabbits and partridges. The Negroes of Juida chooſe the fleſh of a dog in preference to any other animal. The Eluths and many Tartars uſually feed on horſe-fleſh, and prefer mares milk to that of a cow. The Hottentots eat lice, as well as the Savages of Otaheite. " The Bra-
" zilians are very hoſpitable. Lery, a
" French traveller, remarks that if you are
" obliged to go more than once to the ſame
" village, it is incumbent on you to chooſe
" ſome father of a family to lodge con-
" ſtantly with, becauſe the perſon to whom
" you firſt addreſs yourſelf, would be very
" much offended if you were to quit him
" for another. The moment a traveller

" comes to the door, the maſter earneſtly
" preſſes you to ſit down on a cotton bed;
" he then aſſembles the women to come and
" ſeat themſelves on the ground round him,
" covering their eyes with their hands; ſoon
" after they begin to ſhed tears of joy, and
" ſay a thouſand obliging things to their
" gueſts; ſuch as, *How kind you are, What*
" *trouble have you not taken to come, How*
" *handſome and valiant you are, You oblige*
" *and give us the greateſt pleaſure,* &c. and
" Lery adviſes a ſtranger, if he wiſhes to
" gain their good opinion, to reply with
" ſimilar expreſſions of kindneſs. Theſe
" people are, notwithſtanding, Cannibals;
" but Lery aſſures us they bear an extreme
" affection to their friends and allies; and
" in caſes of illneſs, there is ſuch a mutual
" exchange of regard and kindneſs, that if
" any of them receive a wound, a neighbour
" inſtantly offers himſelf to ſuck it, and
" every other office of humanity is perform-
" ed with the ſame zeal.

" The-

" The children of Savages[a] are left to
" themſelves as ſoon as they can crawl on
" their hands and feet, and are ſuffered to
" go, as they pleaſe, into the water, the
" woods, and the ſnow; from whence they
" derive that ſtrength and ſuppleneſs, that
" indifference to the injuries of the weather,
" which is alike common to all, and uni-
" verſally the admiration of Europeans:
" neither puniſhments nor threats are em-
" ployed to correct them. When a mo-
" ther has reaſon to ſuſpect her daughter
" of ill conduct, ſhe begins to weep; and
" if her daughter inquires the reaſon of her
" tears, ſhe anſwers, *You diſhonour me*, this
" reproach rarely fails of producing the de-
" ſired effect.

" The ordinary height of the Caribs[b] is

 " above

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[a] The North Americans.

[b] The Antilles are a range of iſlands diſperſed in form of a bow, from Florida to the mouth of the Oronoco; the people of theſe iſles are called Caribs, retaining the name of their

" above the common ſize; they are all well-
" made, and with pleaſing features; their
" forehead is the only part of the face
" which appears extraordinary, becauſe it
" is flat and concave; but they are not
" born with this defect. It is a cuſtom to
" tie the heads of infants to a board faſten-
" ed to the back, which is ſuffered to re-
" main till the forehead is become har-
" dened, and it in conſequence retains this
" flatneſs, ſo that they can ſee perpendicu-
" larly above them, without lifting up their
" heads. They are naturally penſive and
" melancholy, but affect to appear gay and
" lively.[a] The greateſt affront that can be
" offered, is to call them *Savages*. Their
" love

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their ancient inhabitants. The Europeans have preſcribed them certain bounds; which they have been content to keep within, but have neither been able to deſtroy, or ſubdue them.

[a] If this be true, nothing can be more unaccountable; as affectation is if all others leaſt likely to be the vice of a Savage, and it is ſcarcely poſſible to believe that a Carib's manners can be forced and unnatural.

" love for each other is ſo great, and their
" ſenſibility ſo exceſſive, that ſome have
" been known to die of grief on hearing
" their companions were ſold for ſlaves.
" But if they love with ardour, their ha-
" tred is ſtill more violent: they never for-
" give their enemies, and the cruelties they
" exerciſe towards them, are beyond thoſe
" of the moſt ferocious beaſts. Yet, in this
" reſpect, they are leſs barbarous than ma-
" ny other nations. They treat not only
" ſtrangers, but the captives they take with-
" out reſiſtance with a great deal of huma-
" nity, and ſhew a particular compaſſion to
" women and children.

" The manner in which the people of
" Kamſchatka ſhew their hoſpitality, and
" form leagues of friendſhip, is remarkable
" enough. When a Kamſchadale wants to
" make an intimacy with any of his neigh-
" bours, he invites them to eat with him;
" and previouſly warms his hut, and pre-
" pares enough victuals to ſatisfy ten per-
" ſons. The gueſt comes punctually to the

" repaſt, and undreſſes himſelf as well as
" his hoſt. They ſerve each other in turn,
" and pour out broth in a large porrin-
" ger. Whilſt the ſtranger is eating, his
" hoſt throws water on the burning ſtones,
" in order to augment the heat. The gueſt
" eats and ſweats until he is obliged to de-
" mand a truce from his hoſt, who, on his
" ſide does not partake of any thing, and
" may if he pleaſes go out of his hut. It
" is as much to the credit of the latter, to be
" laviſh of his fire and proviſion, as it is of
" the other to ſupport the exceſſive heat
" and good cheer; and he will rather vo-
" mit ten times, than deſiſt; but is general-
" ly notwithſtanding in the end obliged to
" own his defeat, and compounds with his
" companion, who obliges him to purchaſe
" his truce, by a preſent either of clothes
" or dogs; threatening in caſe he does not
" pay to make him eat till he burſts. He
" complies with the demand, and receives
" in turn ſome old rags or lame dogs, with
" which he departs: but he has a right to
" revenge himſelf, and at another feaſt,

" gains

" gains from his neighbour an equivalent
" for what he has loſt at the firſt.

" The Kamſchatdale women have agree-
" able voices and compoſe the greater part
" of their ſongs; of which love is conſtant-
" ly the ſubject. The following is one of
" them literally tranſlated: " *I have loſt my*
" *wife and my happineſs; bowed down with*
" *mourning and grief, I will go into the*
" *woods and feed on the bark of trees; I will*
" *ariſe before it is light and chaſe the Han-*
" *guiſhe*[a] *to the ſeas; I will look around on*
" *every ſide, to ſee if I can any where find*
" *her who is the object of all my tenderneſs*
" *and regret.*"

" Marriages between relatives, or even
" perſons who have been brought up to-
" gether, are ſeldom ſeen amongſt the
" Greenlanders. They are paſſionately
" fond of their children; and the mothers

 " carry

[a] Kind of duck.

" carry them about wherever they go; and " whatever be their occupation, they ſtill " bear this precious burthen on their backs, " in a manner equally convenient for the " mother and the child. Children are ſuck- " led in Greenland till they are three or " four years of age, becauſe it produces no " kind of nouriſhment proper for infants. " When a family is without children, the " man generally adopts one or two orphans, " and the wife, a girl or a widow. A maſter " never ſtrikes his ſervant, and if he ſhould " beat a girl, he would be held to have diſ- " graced himſelf."—The traveller, Crantz, thus finiſhes the picture of the manners of this intereſting people.

" They are leſs attentive to pleaſe than " fearful of diſpleaſing; requiring rather to- " lerance than complaiſance, and chooſing " rather to avoid offence than to revenge " themſelves, their having very few terms " of reproach in their language renders it " more difficult to inſult each other. They

" are

" are never aſhamed of any thing but what " is in itſelf criminal." Adultery is ſeverely puniſhed amongſt the greater part of Savages.—The Negroes of the Gold Coaſt puniſh both the adulterer and all his relations.

The Abyſſinians expel from their homes the women who are convicted of this crime. They puniſh thoſe alſo whoſe huſbands tranſgreſs the conjugal vow, becauſe they always attribute this to be the fault of the wife, and imagine that her good conduct would have prevented it.

Amongſt the natives of the Kuril Iſles, the huſband of an unfaithful wife challenges her paramour, and they fight till one of them falls or aſks forgiveneſs. The tranſgreſſor who refuſes the challenge is diſgraced, and obliged to make reparation to the huſband by giving him cattle, clothing, and proviſions.

The

The Moguls puniſh an adultereſs with death; at Tonquin, ſhe is cruſhed to pieces by an Elephant.

It is at this time a cuſtom amongſt ſome Tartars to unite a girl and boy in marriage, after their deaths. The contract is burnt with the cloaths of the deceaſed, and the victims which are ſacrificed at funerals.[a]

The Negroes of Iſſiny name their children after ſome tree, animal or fruit. The Samoiedies, that of the firſt creature that enters a tent after the birth of a child, and often that of the river, tree, or firſt object that happens to preſent itſelf to their ſight. The Oſtiachs and inhabitants of Golconda diſtinguiſh them from ſome natural defect, or

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[a] This cuſtom is obſerved in China in the province of Chan-ſi. If two contracted perſons happen to die, the relations unite them in their coffins; and after the ceremony, they treat each other as allies the ſame as if the children ſtill lived.

or remarkable quality, as *The halt, The ſhort-ſighted, White haired, Red headed,* &c.

There is a cuſtom in India which might have excellent effects, if theſe Savages knew how to take the advantage of it. That of tranſporting the King's eldeſt ſon as ſoon as he is born, to the frontiers of the kingdom. Thoſe who have the care of him know who he is; but are forbidden, on pain of death, to diſcover to him his birth.

Almoſt all the Indians of North America attach themſelves to ſome one of their companions by indiſſoluble ties, and expoſe themſelves to the greateſt dangers for their mutual aid and convenience. The pain which all Savages ſuffer for the embelliſhment of their perſons is well known; it is probable that the deſire of inſpiring their enemies with terror, rather than vanity, firſt introduced this fantaſtic cuſtom ſo univerſal amongſt them. The Negroes on the river Valto burn their foreheads. The Chiefs of Macaſſar pull out their teeth to make room for others of

of ſilver and gold. Some of the new Zealanders wear feathers in the cartilege of their noſe, which ſpread over both cheeks, &c.

It appears, ſays Meunier, amongſt all the Savage nations, as if women were conſidered profane even from the nature of their ſex, they are not allowed to aſſiſt in religious ceremonies; and there are in the churches of Laponia, doors through which they are not allowed to paſs.

The women of Amboyna ſerve their huſbands as ſlaves, and are not permitted to eat in their preſence.

It is well known that in Malabar, and many other countries, widows cannot without diſhonour, ſurvive their huſbands, and that they throw themſelves on his funeral pile. In ſeveral places, women are expected to bear pain without complaining: and amongſt the Iro-quois, it is reckoned an inſult to ſay, you cried out when you were in labour. Such is in general the fate of women amongſt almoſt

almoſt all Savage nations; yet in ſome countries they are equally happy and reſpected. Amongſt ſeveral of the Hurons, the dignity of chief is hereditary amongſt the women; and if the reigning family is extinct, the moſt noble matron of the tribe becomes miſtreſs of their choice. The Province of Patana, which depends on the kingdom of Siam, is under the government of a woman, whom the people elect from the ſame family; they always chuſe a widow and take care that ſhe be old, that ſhe may have no temptation to marry again.

The Emperor of Java always employs women, and thoſe generally widows, in his embaſſies. Women are particularly reſpected in Monomotapa; and if the King's eldeſt ſon meets one in the ſtreet, he is obliged to give her the wall and wait till ſhe has paſſed.

The following account of ſome of the manners and cuſtoms of the Savages of Louiſiana, is extracted from the manuſcript of a man

man of genius who had lived among theſe people fifteen years; a circumſtance that muſt undoubtedly give weight to his obſervations, which no other work on the ſame ſubject poſſeſſes in an equal degree.[a]

" We affect to appropriate the name of " Savage to the native of Louiſiana; we " characteriſe him too by the ſtill ſtronger " term of Barbarian. The firſt of theſe epi- " thets is calculated to excite contempt: the " ſecond hatred: and yet the ſenſeleſs pride " which firſt ſuggeſted them is infinitely " more worthy to inſpire both hatred and " contempt. A third name, that may with " equal propriety be applied to a great num- " ber of the Indians is that of Cannibals, or " a race of men little known, reputed with- " out faith, without laws, and making war " continually from no other motive than " the mutual deſire of devouring each " other.

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[a] This manuſcript was given to the Author, and what ſhe here quotes is but a ſmall part of it.

" other. It cannot indeed be denied that
" they exerciſe the moſt wanton and un-
" heard of cruelties towards their priſon-
" ers; they ſcruple not themſelves to a-
" vow it; and yet all concur in attributing
" to their enemies the deteſtable invention
" of thoſe unnatural banquets at which na-
" ture recoils with horror; not one how-
" ever is to be found amongſt them gene-
" rous and enlightened enough to abſtain
" from partaking; they even hold the ob-
" ſervance a point of honour; and ſhould
" not this excuſe them to us who ſcruple
" not to ſacrifice to this ridiculous and
" cruel phantom, our friends, our benefac-
" tors, and our kindred, for an unguarded
" word or doubtful geſture? May they
" not with reaſon ſay to us, Oh! people,
" ridiculouſly vain of your humanity and
" philoſophy, are you not more barbarous
" than we? Can you wonder that we thirſt
" to drink the blood of our enemies, who
" have ſworn an eternal hatred againſt us,
" and who burn to quench theirs in ours,

" when

" when you bathe yourſelves in that of
" your brothers?

" Theſe Cannibals are full of love for
" their country, reſpect for their chief, fide-
" lity towards their allies, and hoſpitality to
" their fellows.—In ſhort, if a legiſlator, one
" of thoſe divine mortals, Heaven ſome-
" times ſends on Earth to reſcue a people
" from barbariſm, was to come amongſt
" theſe Savages and perſuade them to re-
" nounce the ſingle criminal exceſs to which
" they owe their names, they would un-
" queſtionably be found more virtuous than
" a multitude of their cenſurers.

" Their language has become profuſe and
" obſcure only ſince they have been obliged
" to make uſe of circumlocution to expreſs
" the infinity of new inventions, we have
" brought amongſt them, fragile produc-
" tions of European ingenuity, ſome of
" which are uſeful, others ſuperfluous, and
" as many detrimental to the induſtry which

" produced

" produced them, and for whoſe aid they
" were formed.

" Their total ignorance of letters has oc-
" caſioned amongſt them a juſt diſinclina-
" tion to believe reports of long paſt events,
" all of which are either conſigned to ob-
" livion, added to, or altered. Memorable
" ones muſt however be excepted, theſe,
" faithfully recorded in their ſongs, are
" tranſmitted unaltered to their poſterity.
" —They divide the year into four parts,
" and name them from their ſeveral produc-
" tions and temperature: *The new Graſs,*
" *The heat, The harveſt,* and *The cold;* they
" calculate the length of the days and nights
" by the gradations of the moon and ſtars,
" and compute the diſtance of one place
" from another, by the days employed in
" paſſing them; a ſhort ſpace of time they
" reckon by the moon, a longer by the
" elapſed winters. They have diſtinct words
" to expreſs numbers, as high as ten, and
" this, followed or preceded by its anteri-
" ours ſerves for longer calculations; Ex-

" ample, 10 and 1 ſignifies 11 ;—twice 10's
" 20, and ſo on to 1000 and upwards.—
" Their ideas on the creation of man are
" abſurd to the extreme; they all agree in
" the belief of a Supreme Power, the Ru-
" ler of all things, and this is no more than
" may be expected from the moſt unen-
" lightened race, for it is certain, that no be-
" ing endowed with reaſon, can contem-
" plate the works of nature, and not perceive
" a harmony and perfection throughout the
" whole, which announces a ſecret and ſu-
" perior intelligence, for the conductor of
" its reſources. They talk of a deluge,
" and to prove that it has happened, point
" to rude heaps of ſea-ſhells, which are found
" there in the ſummits of the higheſt moun-
" tains. They clothe themſelves in the
" ſkins of wild beaſts, with or without fur,
" as the ſeaſon requires, and hang to them
" claws of the bear and tyger, and the nails
" and teeth of their enemies. Theſe orna-
" ments it is their pleaſure to diſplay, be-
" cauſe procured at the price of their lives.
" They paint themſelves with colours ex-

" tracted

" tracted from minerals: red, blue, yellow
" and green, are conſidered by them as an
" addition to cleanlineſs; black is a ſym-
" bol of fury or affliction: theſe colours are
" by a painful operation indelibly marked
" on the face of every Savage,[a] and ſerve
" by variations peculiar to each nation, to
" denote at the firſt glance, to which the
" Savage belongs. Warriors likewiſe enjoy
" the privilege of painting on their bodies
" the emblems of their exploits; they reſt
" ſatisfied with theſe periſhable monuments
" of valour, totally devoid of the vain de-
" ſire of extending their glory beyond the
" tomb, and fatiguing the memories of poſ-
" terity. They ſupport hunger, thirſt, and
" exceſſive fatigue without complaining; the
" women ſeem abſolutely inſenſible to the
" pains of child-birth; the occupations of

 " the

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[a] The Author of the manuſcript has undergone this operation, his arms, legs, and whole body are marked in a manner not to be effaced.

" the ſex conſiſt in ſowing and reaping the
" grain, laying up fruits and roots, drying
" the meat either in the ſun or fire; ſof-
" tening ſkins, and preparing dyes; or at
" another time, cutting ſtraw to cover the
" tops of their houſes; making worſted belts
" and garters, and thread of bark and ſinews;
" weaving baſkets of ruſh flag, or ſleeping-
" mats, and ſuch ſimple conveniencies of
" life, of which the acquiſition is eaſy, the
" poſſeſſion undiſturbed and unenvied, the
" loſs trivial, and the utility ſufficient to ſup-
" ply a people, happy even from an effect of
" their indigence, all thoſe frivolous wants,
" the deſire of gratifying which, amongſt us,
" produces cares, heart-burnings, and diſ-
" ſenſion.

" The children are ſcarcely able to
" walk, when they begin with their ſava-
" cans to deſtroy the waſp, the graſshop-
" per, and the frog: and when a little old-
" er, turn their arms againſt the bird-fly,
" the pope, the cardinal and the biſhop;
" the firſt of theſe birds uniting in its plu-

" mage

" mage all the brilliant colours which
" adorn the other three, is a miniature
" maſterpiece of nature, ſcarcely larger
" than the humble bee, whoſe humming
" it imitates, and whoſe faculty of extract-
" ing nouriſhment from the juice of flowers
" it partakes, its feathers are entirely com-
" poſed in hue of the fineſt crimſon, azure,
" green and gold, curiouſly variegated: when
" wounded it tinges the arrow with a drop
" of blood, which is all that circulates in
" its diminutive veins. The parrot, the
" turtle, the ſquirrel, and the hare, are
" next marked by the young Savage for his
" prey, he every day grows more familiar
" and hardened to this ſpecies of exerciſe,
" which ſoon becomes more perilous, and
" important, when he ventures alone in the
" midſt of the remoteſt foreſts, to attack the
" fallow deer.

" A Savage is uſeful and reſpected
" in Society in proportion as he is ſkil-
" ful and active in the chaſe. It is per-
" mitted him to take as many wives as

 " he

" he can maintain. They have ſome few
" games of chance, but their moſt familiar
" amuſements conſiſt in mutual challenges
" of ſtrength and dexterity at drawing the
" bow, running, wreſtling, and riding on
" horſeback, contending which can croſs a
" river with the moſt expedition, or remain
" longeſt under water. They ſeldom in
" their diſputes proceed to inſults or blows;
" the aggreſſor in the latter caſe diſhonours
" himſelf and is obliged to make the ag-
" grieved perſon a ſatisfaction and a conſi-
" derable preſent. A murderer is condemn-
" ed without mercy to make atonement with
" his own life.

" Their moſt anguſt feſtival, called the
" calumet, is the ſolemn deputation of one
" people to another to conclude peace, re-
" new alliances, and above all to proceed
" to the inauguration of their chief. Cou-
" rage, not birth, is the prerogative by
" which they are entitled to aſpire to the
" command.

" It

" It has been already ſaid that the Savages " exerciſe unheard-of cruelties towards " their priſoners, and the latter ſo far from " betraying any weakneſs, inſult their bar- " barous conquerors, and brave their tor- " ments to the laſt gaſp. When theſe abo- " minable ſacrifices are conſummated, vio- " lated nature reſumes her rights, a ſecret " horror, and a gloomy conſternation, ſuc- " ceeds the furies of vengeance, and their " whole attention ſeems occupied in ap- " peaſing the manes of the mangled victims " of their ferocity. How incontrovertible " an evidence is this, that neither the em- " pire of prejudice, or the force of habit " itſelf, can wholly annihilate in the heart " of man that ſalutary remorſe, a Divine " hand has there ſo deeply engraven."

AMERICA,

UNITES by an iſthmus, two immenſe peninſulas. The firſt of theſe was originally called Mexicania, from the name of the only civilized people of the country; and Peru, the only poliſhed ſtate of the other, gave it the name of Peruviana. The Mexicans trace their genealogy back to the following fabulous traditions: Coxcox and Chichequetzal were the only ſurvivors of the human race, deſtroyed in the waters of a deluge; theſe two perſons arriving in the valley of the lake, at the foot of the mountain of Culhuacan, brought forth dumb children, to whom a dove imparted the power of ſpeech. Their language differing, they ſeparated. And the chiefs of fifteen different families being united by the ſame tongue, departed together,

together, travelled, and afterwards came back to the banks of the lake where they founded Mexico near Culhuacan, in 700 or 900. Montezuma reigned over the Mexicans, when Fernando Cortez conquered it, in 1518. This Prince, it is ſaid, was of an auſtere and unſociable nature [a] and deteſted by his ſubjects. After ſeveral combats, Montezuma was conſtrained to meet the conqueror and receive him in his capital, where Cortez detained him a priſoner, and obliged him to give up all his dominions and immenſe treaſures to the Emperor Charles V. Montezuma was ſoon after aſſaſſinated, and Gautimozin, a moſt courageous Prince, mounted the throne; but Cortez notwithſtanding rendered himſelf maſter of all Mexico; and it was to the aſtoniſhment and fear, which the new and tremendous effects of gunpowder naturally produced in the wretch-

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[a] Amongſt the number of his country houſes, was one named the palace of ſadneſs, remarkable for the horror of its ſituation and its melancholy ornaments.

ed Americans, rather than his own valour that he owed a conqueſt, which he diſhonoured by his avarice and horrible cruelty. Gautimozin was made priſoner; and Cortez, to force him to confeſs where his treaſures were concealed, ordered both him and his miniſter to be ſtretched on burning coals: the torture drew ſome complaints from the latter; on which the Emperor, caſting on him a tranquil eye, ſaid, "Thinkeſt thou that I am on a bed of roſes?" the miniſter, animated by this reproach, expired in the midſt of his torments without a groan. The ferocious conquerors put a ſtop to the puniſhment of the Emperor; but ſome years after condemned him to periſh, like a common criminal, on a gallows, and thus at once committed a barbarous and cruel outrage on majeſty, juſtice, and humanity.

Herrera and Solis have aſſured us that the firſt article in the Mexican faith, was a belief in a Supreme Power, the Creator of all things, but otherwiſe inactive in Heaven; whilſt the benevolent genii regulated the univerſe.

univerſe. They believed in the immortality of the ſoul, and made human ſacrifices.

The walls of the great temple of Mexico incloſe two ſeparate buildings, one for boys another for girls, governed by ſuperiors of either ſex: the principal employment of the latter conſiſted in preparing food which was preſented to the idols for the maintenance of their miniſters; they were brought up with extreme circumſpection; and the loſs of their honour incurred that of their lives. Their ſecluſion laſted the year, at the end of which they were permitted to marry; the boys were ſubject to the ſame reſtrictions, and obliged to take a vow of rigid chaſtity, of poverty and obedience. They ſerved the prieſts at the altar, begged in the city, and went clad in a coarſe hair cloth.

At the marriage ceremony, the prieſts after being aſſured on the conſent of both parties, tied the robe of the bridegroom with the veil of the bride. When the new married couple were arrived at their home, they walk-

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ed ſeven times with the prieſt round a ſtove, after which having ſat down, the ceremony ended.

The youth of both ſexes prepared for marriage by faſting. Before they quitted their parents they covenanted to help them to the utmoſt of their power if they became poor; and the parents promiſed on their parts, beſides the portions they gave them, not to ſuffer their children to fall into indigence.[a] As ſoon as a child was born, they plunged it into cold water, ſaying "Thou art born to ſuffer, harden thyſelf."

The Peruvian nation was inconteſtibly the moſt induſtrious, the moſt poliſhed, and the beſt governed of all America. Spaniſh hiſtorians all agree in this point, and unite in ſpeaking of the Peruvians with admiration. The foundation of the Peruvian empire is generally

[a] Nature, the author adds, has made this contract for us.

generally placed in the 931ſt year of our æra. The Peruvians themſelves ſay, they were barbarous, until the Sun ſent Manco, Inca his ſon, and Mama-öella-huaco his daughter, to govern them; Manco gave his children an ingot of gold, which he ordered them to throw at a diſtance, and wherever it ſhould ſink there to fix their reſidence. This prodigy was fulfilled at the foot of the Mount Huanacauri; where the Inca built the city, and a numerous tribe of people followed him, to whom he gave laws, and a knowledge of agriculture. This legiſlature was ſeconded by his coya or wife, who inſtructed the women how to ſpin wool and make linen garments. The morality of Manco was ſimple and pure; he exhorted his ſubjects to love each other, and puniſhed theft, murder and adultery, with death.

The adminiſtration was conſided to Curacos or Prieſts, who were appointed to govern the different diſtricts. Manco regulated the worſhip of the Sun. The prince was diſtinguiſhed from the ſubjects by the form of

of his hair, long pendant earrings, and a fringed fillet round his head. His ſubjects at his death, lamented him as a father, and honoured him as a ſupernatural being. He was ſurnamed Capac, or, rich in virtue, wiſdom and power.[a]

Garci-laſſo aſſigns a duration of only four hundred years, including twelve reigns, to the dominions of the Incas; and he affirms that almoſt all theſe monarchs were equally virtuous, and beneficent.

The

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[a] Manco Capac ordered that all the priſoners he had taken from ſavage nations, ſhould be ſettled on the North, South, Eaſt or Weſt of the city of Cuſco, conformable to the ſituation of their ſeveral countries; thus the houſes of theſe new vaſſals were ſo ſituated as to form an interior circle according to its extent, and in proportion as he made new conqueſts theſe new people were lodged according to the ſituation of their provinces. Theſe people preſerve their original habits and cuſtoms, ſo that the ſtreets and quarters of this great city, offered a correct miniature picture of the whole empire, with as much preciſion as a geographical chart.

The Incas were formed to virtue and the ſcience of government by a hardy education. A kind of initiating ſeminary was eſtabliſhed for the children of the Sun, who ſoon became very numerous. They were required to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the people as much by their noble qualities, as from the celeſtial origin attributed to them. At the age of fifteen or ſixteen years the Princes began to accuſtom themſelves to the moſt fatiguing exerciſes. They were inured to ſuffer hunger, thirſt, and the injuries of the weather; they exerciſed themſelves in running and wreſtling, and were taught ſeveral of the mechanic arts; they likewiſe fabricated their own arms and clothing. If during the courſe of this ſpecies of noviciate, they betrayed ſigns of folly, cowardice, or cruelty, they were marked with diſgrace, and plunged in humiliation. The preſumptive heir to the crown, far from being diſpenſed from theſe ſeverities, was on the contrary treated with more rigour than the reſt. After the young Incas had nobly proved their virtue and valour, the ſovereign inſtalled them

them in their dignity, by piercing their ears and noſes, and then they were declared true Incas, real ſons of the Sun.[a]

The Peruvians particularly honoured and encouraged agriculture. They worſhipped the Sun, but acknowledged a Supreme Being, the creator of that luminary. The Prieſts of Cuſco were of the blood royal. The virgins conſecrated to the Sun never came out of their temples; widows never appeared abroad during the firſt year of their widowhood; if they had no children, they ſometimes married again, but never if they had. They enjoyed ſeveral conſiderable privileges; and there were laws which expreſsly ordered, that the lands of widows ſhould be cultivated in preference even to thoſe of the Inca himſelf.

The

[a] The ſons and all the other relations of the King in the male line, were named auqui, or infants. They retained this name till their marriage, and then were honoured with that of Inca.

The amautas, or philoſophers, compoſed tragedies and comedies which were repreſented at their ſolemn feſtivals; the moſt diſtinguiſhed lords of the court performed the characters.

The Incas had gardens, in which all ſorts of plants, trees, animals and reptiles, were repreſented in gold, and ſilver.

The Peruvians were ignorant of the art of writing, but they ſupplied the deficiency by the invention of *quipos;* or ſtrings of different colours, the knots of which by their number and agreement ſerved to expreſs their thoughts.[a]

[a] Madame de Graffigny, in her charming romance of the Peruvian Letters, has painted with the greateſt exactneſs the manners and cuſtoms of the Peruvians in every thing which ſhe has related of them.

THE INCA ILOQUE YUPANQUI.

He made great conqueſts, and like his predeceſſors and ſucceſſors rather to redeem from barbariſm the nations he brought into ſubjection, and to make them embrace the worſhip of the Sun, than to extend the bounds of his empire.

Yupanqui, having penetrated into a large province called Cana, told the inhabitants that if they would embrace the worſhip of the Sun, and quit the abominable cuſtom of making human ſacrifices, he would be their benefactor; if not, that he would enter their country ſword in hand. He ſent deputies however, before he put in practice the alternative, to inſtruct them in the nature of the religion and laws he propoſed.

The *Canas*, eaſily perſuaded of their utility, willingly ſubmitted, and Yupanqui proceeded to make other conqueſts. The

Ayaviri

Ayaviri poſitively refuſed to worſhip the Sun, and the Inca determined to attack them. The victory was indeciſive, the Barbarians retreated into their city, from whence they every day made freſh ſallies, to the great annoyance of the Inca's troops, who himſelf, in ſpite of the multiplied inſults he daily received, ſtill acted in conformity to the policy of his fathers, by carefully avoiding a general engagement, and conſtantly recommending his ſoldiers to endeavour to ſurround the enemy, in hopes of determining them to ſurrender at diſcretion.—The Barbarians at length ſubmitted without capitulation. The Inca pardoned, and left perſons to inſtruct them, whom he enjoined to treat them with the greateſt indulgence.

Yupanqui's ſon, named Mayta Capac, likewiſe obliged ſeveral nations to eſtabliſh among them the worſhip of the Sun; amongſt others, a province called Huaychu, which afterwards revolted.

The Inca beſieged and forced them to ſurrender, on which the chiefs of the place came bare foot, and with their hands tied, to throw themſelves at his feet. The Inca received them with kindneſs; and told them, "That the Sun, his father, had not ſent him "to deſtroy, but to inſtruct, reſcue from "barbariſm, and give them an example of "humanity, mildneſs and clemency." After which he gave them clothes, ordered their wounds to be dreſſed, and treated them in every reſpect, not like an irritated conqueror, but a tender and indulgent father.

The circumſtance, which of all others, beſt proves the extreme mildneſs of the Peruvians, is that even fanaticiſm cannot render them cruel: this truth ſufficiently marks the nature of a people, ſo eſtimable for their humanity, and who ſo well deſerved to have received a better treatment from their conquerors.

THE

THE INCA PACHACUTEC.

THIS name ſignifies Reformer of the world: he made ſeveral wiſe and uſeful laws. Garcilaſſo cites a great number of this Prince's maxims; of which the following are held to be the moſt worthy of recital:

" Envy is a worm that gnaws and conſumes the entrails of the envious.

" He who envies another, and is envied himſelf, is doubly tormented.

" It is much better to be envied by others for your good qualities, than that you ſhould envy others from the effect of your own bad ones.

" He who envies the virtuous, finds in them the obſtacles to his own happineſs, like the ſpider, which converts the juice of the ſweeteſt flowers into poiſon.

" A noble and generous ſoul is known
" by the patience it diſplays in misfortune.

" We muſt conſider as robbers, and as
" ſuch, put to death thoſe wicked judges
" who betray their appellants, and ſuffer
" themſelves to be corrupted by preſents.

" A man who has not ſenſe enough to
" regulate his family, will be ſtill leſs able
" to conduct the affairs of the common-
" wealth; and therefore ſhould on no ac-
" count be preferred." [a]

THE

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[a] Theſe maxims will doubtleſs appear what is called common-place; but it is this very reaſon which renders them worthy of relation; for one cannot too much admire finding in a world that had no communication with ours, ideas ſo conformable to our own. But theſe principles of morality are univerſal, becauſe men find them engraven on their hearts, and becauſe virtue is not ideal, or the offſpring of human invention; and in fine, becauſe a God exiſts, from whom we derive the inclination to follow virtue, and that remorſe which either puniſhes us when we ſtray from her paths, or recals us back into them.

THE INCA HUAYNA CAPAC.

THE Chacapuyas, inhabitants of a large province, having revolted againſt the Inca Huayna Capac, this Prince entered their country with a formidable army, which cauſed ſo much terror, that all the people abandoned their cities, and fled to the mountains, except the old men, women and children, whoſe weakneſs preventing their following, were given up defenceleſs into the hands of the Inca, who marched into the principal city at the head of his troops. In this extremity, a woman diſtinguiſhed by her rank, her age and her virtue, encouraged her fellow-citizens, and accompanied by the reſt of the women, went and threw herſelf at the feet of the Inca, and addreſſed him in theſe words,[a] "Sole and mighty lord,

[a] It muſt be owned that this woman's ſpeech is related ſuch as ſhe ought to have ſpoken, and that Garcilaſſo's account

" what is your deſign? Why theſe numer-
" ous troops? All this terrible prepara-
" tion is now ſuperfluous; cities inhabited
" by old men, women and children, are all
" that is left you to deſtroy; unfortunate
" fugitives, whom deſpair has diſperſed
" amongſt barren mountains, are all you
" have to purſue; alas! they have aban-
" doned us. If they have rebelled againſt
" you, have they not been more culpable
" towards us: yet, we not only pardon,
" but on our knees implore your clemency.
" Will you ſuffer yourſelf to be outdone in
" generoſity? It is true, that the moſt ſa-
" cred ties unite us to theſe criminals; but
" you who are their Sovereign, are you not
" likewiſe their Father, and ought you to
" treat your children with inflexible ri-
" gour? Yet, if nothing can touch you,
" let, at leaſt, your vengeance fall firſt on
" us, that we may not have the misfortune
" to ſurvive the ruin of our country."

This

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count is ſomewhat altered; otherwiſe nothing has been added either to the facts or ſituation of the people.

This diſcourſe ſo affected the Inca, that he granted without heſitation the prayer. "Go, ſaid he, and join your countrymen "after having the glory of obtaining their "pardon."

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

CHISTOPHER COLUMBUS, was the ſon of a wool-carder,[a] and was born in 1442, at Coguerto, a village in the territory of Genoa. Concluding from his obſervations, that there exiſted an inhabited and unknown country, he reſolved to go and diſcover it.

He accordingly addreſſed himſelf to ſeveral Princes, who all deemed his enterprize chimerical; at laſt Ferdinand and Iſabella, granted him three veſſels,[b] with which he

[a] Others have ſaid he was of noble birth.

[b] If Columbus had not had as much patience as genius, he

he departed from the Port of Palos in Andaluſia, in 1492; but the dangers and tedioufneſs of an uncertain voyage ſoon abated the ardor and courage of his company; and after a ſail of three weeks, perceiving nothing but an immenſe ocean, and the wind conſtantly blowing from the Weſt, fear and diſſatisfaction univerſally ſeized the minds of the ſailors; and plots were formed againſt the life of Columbus, whom they at laſt determined to throw overboard, and ſteer their courſe back to Europe. This great man, tho' a hearer of all the diſcourſe, and a witneſs of the general revolt, ſtill preſerved

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he would never have been able to ſurmount the obſtacles which he met with. Judges were appointed to examine the feaſibility of his projects. He was required to appear before an aſſembly of learned coſmographers, and employed five years in combating their reſiſtance, without ſhaking their prejudices, or weakening their obſtinacy. Another author ſays, he offered the benefits of his diſcovery to John II. of Portugal, in 1491. In order to reconcile theſe two accounts, it muſt be ſuppoſed he addreſſed himſelf to the King of Portugal, while they were examining his propoſals in Spain, which is ſcarcely probable.

preſerved a ſerene countenance and a firm and mild deportment; he employed in vain, exhortations, entreaties and menaces, to quell the diſturbance; for, the people breaking through all reſtraint, openly mutined. Columbus in this trying extremity, after a moment's reflection, cried out ſuddenly, "If land does not appear in three days, I "will give myſelf up to your vengeance." The event juſtified this promiſe, and before the third day, Columbus declared,[a] "That he flattered himſelf with having diſcovered land; and that very night, he ſaw a light, and pointed it out to the officers, and about two o'clock in the morning the pilots cried out, *Land! Land!*" they were in fact but two leagues from it: at the firſt dawn of day, an Iſland was diſcovered, and the new world aroſe to their ſight. The Caſtillians fell at the feet of Columbus, who at laſt received the reward of his patience,

[a] The Spaniards gave the new world the name of the Indies, becauſe they believed them to have ſome connection with the Eaſt Indies.

tience, his toils, and his courage. He was the firſt who landed, with his drawn ſword in one hand, and the royal ſtandard in the other.[a] His people, on landing, kiſſed the ground with tranſport. Columbus, as admiral and viceroy, received their oath of fidelity, and gave the iſland the name of Saint Salvador, which was by the inhabitants called Guanahani.[b] Columbus returned to Spain, and again entered the Port of Palos after an abſence of ſeven months and a half. His voyage from thence to Barcelona was a continued triumph, and his entry into the city celebrated by magnificent rejoicings.

Ferdinand and Iſabella's reception was worthy of him and of themſelves. The King

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[a] The twelfth of October, 1492.

[b] The people are called Lucayos; from whence the name of Lucayan has been given by the Europeans to all the iſlands ſituated from the North and weſt of the great Antilles to the Straits of Bahama.

King beſtowed on Bartholomew and Diego, his brothers, the title of Don, and a magnificent coat of arms was aſſigned to his family. Columbus inſatiable of glory, ſoon undertook a new voyage, during which he ſuffered all the inſults and perſecutions that malice, hatred and envy could inflict on virtue. He made numerous diſcoveries, and on every occaſion diſplayed as much courage, wiſdom and humanity as genius. He had overcome the rebels and diſpoſed the Indians to receive the Goſpel, and the law of Spain: he aſked only three years to procure to the crown a revenue of more than ſixty millions, when Don Francis de Bovadilla, Knight of the order of Cavaltrava, came over to America, inveſted with an unlimited power, degraded this great man, ſeized his poſſeſſions, put him in irons, and pronounced on himſelf and brothers the ſentence of death. Columbus, adored in the place where he commanded, replied only to this barbarous tyranny, by making an appeal to the court of Spain: his perſecutors

cutors dared not take away his life; but he was torn, loaded with chains, like a guilty criminal from the world he had diſcovered and conquered, and put on board a ſhip which immediately ſailed for Spain. They offered as ſoon as they were upon the open ſea to take off his irons; but Columbus refuſed, ſaying, "It is my maſters who only "have a right to break them. I will carry "them to the foot of the throne."[a] Columbus when arrived in Spain, found no difficulty in confounding his accuſers; beſides, his ſervices were ſtill found neceſſary; and what will appear incredible, is that he determined to undertake new enterpriſes; which though they added to his glory, expoſed him to the moſt cruel perſecutions, and ruined his health. For all which the ſhameful ingratitude of Ferdinand left him without

[a] It is aſſerted that he preſerved theſe chains with the utmoſt care all his life, and at his death ordered in his will that they ſhould be depoſited in his tomb.

without a recompence. Columbus terminated a life of glory and toil at Valladolid, at the age sixty-five years.

LAWS,

LAWS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF SPAIN.

THE manners of the Goths had ſuch influence in Spain, particularly on ſtrangers who ſettled in different parts of the kingdom, that it ſeems neceſſary previouſly to give ſome account of them. The Arian miſſionaries of the Emperor Valence converted the Goths to Chriſtianity; but at the ſame time communicated to them their errors.—This people were ſuch ſcrupulous obſervers of all the exterior duties of religion, that at the ſiege of Ceuta, in 547, a whole army of Goths rather than defend themſelves, ſubmitted to be cut to pieces, becauſe they were attacked on a Sunday. The biſhops were held

held by the people as infallible oracles, and the miniſters as poſſeſſed of divine power; the former exerciſed a ſovereign and deſpotic ſway in their ſeveral dioceſes: but though inveſted with the prieſthood, they were obliged by the laws of the kingdom to go to war like other lords, and to arm the tenth part of their vaſſals.*

The Gothic kings for a long time exerciſed an abſolute power; but afterwards deſirous to render themſelves more beloved by their ſubjects, and having learned from experience that a deſpotic authority is of all others the leaſt durable, voluntarily limited their power, and acknowledged themſelves ſubject to laws. Recheſuind bound himſelf

* It is aſtoniſhing that Chriſtianity has not deſtroyed ſlavery, and moreover that Pagan ſlaves, ſhould have reſources againſt the tyranny of their maſters, which Chriſtian ones are deprived of. It is a fact that at Rome, ſlaves, whenever they were ill-treated, uſed to proſtrate themſelves at the foot of the Emperor's Statue; this was an aſylum none had a right to force them from; and it was the duty of the Emperor, before he ſat down to table, to enquire who had taken refuge there.

and his ſucceſſors not to levy impoſts without the conſent of the nation.

The dukes, the counts, and after them the gardingues, held the higheſt rank as ſubjects; the dukes were in a manner viceroys; and governed the large provinces, managed the finances, and even appropriated to themſelves the privilege of coining money; from whence doubtleſs was derived the name of ducat, which is given to the Spaniſh crown. Nothing could be more degrading to a Goth than to have his hair cut off; he was then diſgraced and conſidered dead to civil ſociety.—Thoſe who embraced the profeſſion of phyſic, were at the ſame time ſurgeons and apothecaries; a phyſician undertook the care of a patient for a certain ſum, and if he did not ſucceed he loſt his fee.

Divorces were permitted until the age of Chindaſwinthe who prohibited them, except in caſe of adultery:—this crime was rigorouſly puniſhed; the wife who was convicted

victed of it, became the ſlave of her huſband, as did likewiſe her gallant; and if he had no children, his goods were confiſcated to the profit of the diſhonoured huſband; but if he was married, the adultreſs then became the ſlave of his wife, who revenged herſelf on her rival as ſhe thought proper, without however having the power to take away her life.

The law of retaliation was in force among the Goths, but the culprit might purchaſe his pardon, every crime having its ſtated price.

The Arabian taſte for gallantry, pompous titles, and a ſtyle replete with metaphor and hyperbole, may ſtill be remarked among the Spaniards. The people were, in early times, indigent ſlaves, but in the kingdom of Arragon, the nobility wiſhing to make a powerful party againſt the kings obtained for them many privileges, and became united to them by the common bond of mutual intereſt.

The people of Arragon erected the *ricos hombres*, and nominated afterwards a grand juſticiary, as preſident of this ſo formidable tribunal to their ſovereigns, and inveſted him with unbounded power.—To the feet of this great magiſtrate, ſeated on his throne and ſurrounded by the grandees of the nation, the king always came, bareheaded to proſtrate himſelf, and pronounce in a loud voice the preſcribed oath; the grand juſticiary, during this ceremony held a naked ſword pointed to his heart, and addreſſed him thus: "We, who are your equals, contribute and acknowledge you our lord and king, ſo long only as you ſhall maintain our privileges and liberties." The grand juſticiary had a right to ſummon the king to appear before the ſtates general, and to depoſe him if he had failed in his oath. Peter I. of Arragon, obtained the abolition of this humiliating ceremony of the oath. And at length, under Charles II. the dignity of grand juſticiary loſt all its power, and became an empty title.

The

The reign of Ferdinand III. was a happy epocha for the Spaniſh Chriſtians, and above all for the inhabitants of Caſtile; this prince made a revolution in the manners, diminiſhed the powers of the nobles, and reſcued the people from cruelty and oppreſſion; but it was expedient to uſe infinite addreſs, in order to engage the grandees to quit their forfeited caſtles; and it was only by holding out the allurements of power, ſplendour and privileges at court, and the army, that Ferdinand found means to ſucceed in rendering them courtiers and patriots. With this view he created a great number of places, and dignities with immenſe prerogatives; imitating in this reſpect, the miramolins or ſovereigns of Cordova, and it may in general be remarked that the manners, cuſtoms and etiquette of Spain, were derived, in a great meaſure from the Moors.

Ferdinand, amongſt others inſtituted the office of *adelantado*, ſimilar to that of viceroy: Charles V. afterwards aboliſhed the

 functions,

functions, and retrenched the revenues of theſe offices; of all which the powers are now annihilated, the names alone remembered. The poſt of admiral was at firſt only a ſimple commiſſion, but Alphonſo XII. augmented prodigiouſly its honours and prerogatives, by conſtituting the admiral ſole commander of the naval forces, and appropriating to him the ſeventh part of all the prizes taken at ſea, as well as of all the ſhipwrecks on the coaſt of the kingdom. Charles V. reduced this dignity afterwards to a ſimple honour. Ferdinand III. inſtituted the council of Caſtile, in 1245, to be ſovereign judges of all appeals from the inferior tribunals, and to decide in the adminiſtration of the affairs of government. This council is no longer referred to on any of the ſtate concerns; but as the firſt and moſt ancient in Spain, it is held in great conſideration: the kings call it *our council*: it is the repoſitory of the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and charged with the civil government of the ſtate, and is alſo ſovereign

reign judge of all law ſuits. A copy of every printed book is depoſited in the archives of the tribunal.

Nobility was firſt introduced in the commencement of the dominion of the Goths; and was generally beſtowed upon theſe who had a deliberative voice in the election to the throne; they were given the titles of *optimates*, *proceres*, and *magnates*, becauſe the public acts were then written in Latin; but Alphonſo X. aboliſhed this cuſtom, and ordered that the Caſtilian tongue ſhould be uſed on all occaſions, which language is formed of all thoſe of the different nations that have overrun Spain.

The grandees were diſtinguiſhed from the *ricos ombres*; the firſt were the principal lords of Caſtile; the ſecond, ſimply thoſe entitled gentlemen. The grandees and *ricos ombres* of the firſt order had the right of adding the title of Don to their names; which had never before been given to any

but the king, the infants, and the princes of the blood.

Torquemada, a Dominican friar, firſt introduced the inquiſition into Spain. Cardinal Mendocia, at his ſolicitation employed his intereſt with Iſabella, and extorted from that Princeſs, (otherwiſe ſo eſtimable) her conſent to the inſtitution of that ſanguinary order, which for the ſake of her own glory, humanity and religion itſelf, ſhe ſhould never have granted! Torquemada was created Grand Inquiſitor:—and availed himſelf of his power to burn alive ſix thouſand perſons in the ſpace of four years.

The Spaniards loſt, in the continual fears which this gloomy ſight of the flaming piles, that every where ſurrounded them naturally produced, the frankneſs and gaiety of their diſpoſitions, the vivacity of their wit, and became ſilent, reſerved and ſuſpicious; and from the ſame cauſe may be deduced the

ſmall

ſmall progreſs they have made in arts, ſciences and philoſophy. The judges of the inquiſition are choſen from amongſt the eccleſiaſtics, the monks and the magiſtrates; the ſupreme council, which is eſtabliſhed in the capital, has the grand inquiſitor for its preſident, aſſiſted by ten counſellors, and a certain number of qualificators. To ſpeak candidly of this tribunal, it may be ſaid, that ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Bourbon to the throne of Spain, it is become nothing more than a bug-bear, which ſeldom juſtifies the terror it inſpires.[a] The impartial, unite in bearing witneſs to its equity and moderation, and it is to be hoped, that the ſame reaſon and humanity which has ſo much ſoftened its rigour, will accompliſh its total abolition.

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[a] M. Olavides, its laſt victim, after having been ſentenced to ten years impriſonment, was releaſed at the expiration of one.

The gold of America far from enriching, on the contrary impoverifhed Spain. The price of proviſions conſiderably increaſed; the labourers and mechanics became ſoldiers; Spain was rendered in a manner dependent on foreign nations, and deprived of that real wealth, which is derived from agriculture, commerce and arts, periſhed in the boſom of artificial proſperity. Celibacy was a neceſſary conſequence of luxury, and a new cauſe of depopulation. The religious houſes were filled with deſerters from trade and manufactures: Spain, always at war, and in want of ſubjects, was obliged to depend on foreign troops, who often ravaged the country confided to their truſt. The education of youth was entirely neglected; in ſhort, in the time of Cæſar, Spain was computed to poſſeſs more than fifty millions of ſouls; under the reign of Ferdinand, nearly twenty, while now, eight millions are the utmoſt extent of its inhabitants. Such have been the fatal conſequences of the diſcovery of America; and it is

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but juſt that the very wealth that was acquired by ſo much rapine, cruelty and violence, ſhould become the puniſhment of the barbarous ravagers, and avenge the unhappy people from whom it was forced.

Philip II, ſucceſſor to Charles V, encouraged genius and the arts; the Spaniſh theatre, the firſt eſtabliſhed in Europe with any ſucceſs, was ſoon imitated by the French and Engliſh; Corneille and Moliere are both indebted to the Spaniſh drama. Spain had a great number of dramatic poets, hiſtorians, romance writers, and civilians. Philip IV. one of their kings, was a lover and protector of the arts, and compoſed, himſelf, the tragedy of *The Earl of Eſſex*. The moſt diſtinguiſhed Spaniſh hiſtorians, were Marrianna, and Herrara, who flouriſhed in the reign of Philip II: at the ſame time appeared the famous poem called the *Araucana*,[a] Calderon

[a] Don Alonzo d'Ercilla y Cuniga, was a great traveller,

Calderon[b] was founder of the Spaniſh comedy, and had more imagination than taſte. After him, may be ranked Guillen de Caſtro, to whom we owe the ſubject of the Cid; which ſeems now to be forgotten in Spain. Lopez

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ler; having heard that one of the provinces of Peru and Chili had taken up arms againſt the Spaniards their conquerors, he determined on going there at the head of ſome troops; and ſtaid there the whole time of the war. On the Southern frontiers of this nation, is a ſmall tract, called, Araucana, inhabited by a more robuſt and ferocious race of men than all the other people of America; and the laſt which the Spaniards ſubjected to their power. Alonzo maintained a long and fatiguing war againſt them, in the courſe of which he conceived the deſign of immortalizing both himſelf and his enemies. He therefore employed his leiſure moments in celebrating the events of the war; and for want of paper, he wrote the firſt part of his poem on ſmall pieces of leather, which he had afterwards a great difficulty in arranging. This poem is full of great faults and great beauties: it is called *Araucana*, the name of the country which was the ſcene of action.—[Voltaire.] It was in the reign of Philip III. that Michael Cervantes, author of Don Quixote, made his appearance.

[b] Many prefer to Calderon, Morete, a dramatic poem, as noble, as copious, and written with more judgment.

Lopez de Vega ran the dramatic carreer; he has all the faults of Calderon, without poſſeſſing his genius; but in his detached poems there is a delicacy which juſtifies the preference the Spaniards in general give to him. Theſe works, in all of which are found beauties, are however full of quibbling conceits, and a play of words, and it is moſt probable the great Corneille derived from them that bad taſte with which he hath been ſo juſtly reproached in many of his pieces.

In every point of view, the Spaniſh ſtage is, of all in Europe, the fartheſt from perfection; the actors do not even deign to cultivate their memories; a prompter continually ſupplies their deficiencies by reciting without interruption each part in a loud voice; after that it is eaſy to form a judgment of their ſtyle of declamation: beſides, no whole play is performed in a regular ſucceſſion, for between the acts[a] the attention

[a] The greater part of the Spaniſh pieces are only in three acts.

attention of the audience is taken off by two interludes, which have no connexion with the piece, or with each other; and theſe interruptions are full of the moſt pitiful buffooneries, which can amuſe none but the very loweſt ranks of people. Spain has now but very few dramatic authors; the moſt diſtinguiſhed are the Marquis de Palacios, and M. Huerta.

Several academies have in the preſent century, been inſtituted in Spain: among others, that of the Spaniſh language which was eſtabliſhed in 1714; and grammarians allow that it has produced the beſt national dictionary extant. The members meet twice a week, and at every ſitting, each of them receives a ſilver counter of about four livres value.[a]

This

[a] It were to be wiſhed that the counters of the French academy were of equal value. It is certain, it is not for the advantage of literature itſelf to enrich its profeſſors; but the

This is the only academy which has any degree of independent conſequence, becauſe, the objects on which it is employed falls leſs under the influence of ſuperſtition; many of the members are really diſtinguiſhed for their talents, among others, *M. Campomanes*, *M. M. Quervara* and *San Maniego*, *M. Triarte*, brother to a famous poet of that name; *M. Huerte*, *M. Moratin*, the moſt celebrated poet in Spain, &c. This academy is compoſed of twenty-four members and twenty-four ſupernumeraries; its perpetual director is a grandee of Spain, M. Marquis of *Santa Cruz*: there is likewiſe at Madrid an academy of medicine, but it is not in any repute: the academy for hiſtory, eſtabliſhed in 1738, is in greater eſtimation; the director, M. Campomanes, is one of the moſt learned men in Europe. There is, beſides

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the ſame conſideration ſhould point out the neceſſity of procuring them a decent competence, without which, it is impoſſible talents can be developed, and brought to perfection.

beſides the one at Madrid, another for hiſtory in Barcelona, and one likewiſe at Seville; theſe two are held in very little eſteem. There is not a ſingle work in philoſophy or morality that can be cited, and it is moſt probable Spain will never produce any while the inquiſition exiſts.

Of all the inſtitutions which have been formed in Spain for the encouragement of knowledge and ſcience, none ſeems likely to produce ſo good an effect, as a recent one known by the name of the Patriotic Societies. The moſt celebrated is that eſtabliſhed at Madrid in 1775, under the title of *Sociedad de los, amigos del pays*, or, Society of the friends of the country. It requires only a ſlight contribution of ten crowns a year to be admitted into it. The deſign of the ſociety is to encourage agriculture and induſtry; all diſtinction of rank is abſolutely baniſhed from this aſſembly. The friends of the country have eſtabliſhed patriotic ſchools, which already produce ſalutary effects, and prizes are adjudged to

thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves. The king warmly protects this ſociety; and has permitted his eldeſt ſon, the prince of Auſturias, and the infants to be members. He often augments the fund by different ſums, and has beſides, appropriated three thouſand rials for its uſe. Others after the example of this at Madrid, are eſtabliſhed in the provinces, extending as far as the Iſland of Majorca; the moſt remarkable of all is that of Biſcay, called *Sociedad Vaſcongada.* The members aſſemble in turn in all the principal cities of Biſcay: its plan is more extenſive than that of the other ſocieties, and its views are carried ſo far as to regulate the education of the young nobility. M. de Naros and M. the C^t of Pena Florida, are among the numbers, perſons whoſe merit and abilities would do honour to the moſt illuſtrious ſocieties. Spain formerly produced ſome good painters, as the Velaſques, the Rivera, the Murrillo, &c. thoſe now in moſt repute, are *Maella* and the *Aragoneſe.*[a] Spain has alſo

[a] Mengs, a Saxon, one of the greateſt painters in Europe,

ſome fine engravers. With reſpect to architecture, and ſculpture, they as yet are very remote from any degree of perfection. The Eſcurial itſelf, in regard to its architecture, falls infinitely below the reputation it enjoys. The architect at preſent employed at court, is an Italian, named Sabatini; he is now engaged in enlarging the palace at Madrid, and the Caſtle of Aranjuez: his talents have been recompenſed by favours which ought to have been reſerved as the rewards of excellence in another career; he has been promoted to the rank of Marechal de

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rope, was for ſome time firſt painter to the King of Spain; he enriched this country with ſeveral maſter-pieces; but could never reſolve on ſettling there, though he had the moſt liberal offers to engage him. Money may attract diſtinguiſhed artiſts; but cannot induce them to remain with thoſe who are unable to appreciate their talents: it is not in the power of fortune to compenſate for the loſs of approbation and elogiums of connoiſſeurs. M. Mengs ended his days at Rome, where he has left ſeveral paintings; amongſt others, the ceiling of the Cabinet of Manuſcripts in the Vatican, a chef d'œuvre, which leaves the beholder nothing to wiſh for, in colouring or expreſſion of the figures.

de Camp: ſimilar examples of this abuſe are to be met with, which diſgrace the military without honouring the arts.

The one which the Spaniards have brought to the higheſt perfection is that of printing; the Salluſt, tranſlated into Spaniſh by the Infant Don Gabriel, is already known and prized all over Europe, as a maſter-piece of typography by all the book-hunters. For a long time Spain has been indebted to ſtrangers, (principally the French) for every ſource of profit and improvement; the French firſt eſtabliſhed the manufactory of glaſs at Saint Ildephonſo, which now furniſhes the largeſt plates in Europe; the French formed the ſilk manufactory at Valencia, which they have brought in ſome reſpects to a pitch of perfection that muſt in the end injure their own. It is a ſociety of Frenchmen who have undertaken to explore the ſalt petre mines of Arragon. But they waſte their time, their funds and their labour in ſearching the ruins of Guadalcanal.

The Canal of Caſtile is indebted for its firſt ſucceſs to the talents of M. le Maur, a Frenchman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit. It is the ſame M. le Maur who is endeavouring to render paſſable the principal roads in Spain. It was a Frenchman named *Marity*, who made, a few years ſince, ſuch uſeful reforms in the artillery, and the Foundery of Seville. The navy requiring inſpection as well as the artillery, Spain was deſirous of having an engineer from France, and they ſent M. Gautier, whoſe ſervices have been requited by the rank of Brigadier. They are indebted to ſtrangers likewiſe for the deſign of the Canal of Arragon, as alſo that of Murcia. There is a ſchool of equity near Aranjuez, founded about three years ſince by M. Ricardos; it is very well conducted, but its funds are very inconſiderable, and it does not yet repay the diligence of its founder.

M. O'Reilly, an Iriſhman, the reformer of military diſcipline in Spain, projected a ſchool for tactics; of which there is no example

ample in Europe, But ſince M. O'Reilly's abſence, it is at a ſtand, and the hopes it had occaſioned diſappeared. M. le Comte de Gazola, an Italian, and a general officer at Segovia, has founded a ſchool of artillery, for young gentlemen who are educated at the king's expence; which is in a very flouriſhing ſtate. There is alſo at Carthagena, a ſchool for engineers, eſtabliſhed by M. Gautier, a Frenchman, of whom we have already ſpoken.

Spain has only begun to collect materials from her vaſt domains, to compoſe a cabinet of natural hiſtory, and a botanical garden; two men of talents preſide over theſe eſtabliſhments: the court ſupports at Peru four naturaliſts, who are employed to make new diſcoveries, and others for the ſame purpoſe are intended to be ſent to Mexico. The cabinet of hiſtory will be the compleateſt in Europe; it has only belonged to the King of Spain ſince 1770; it was preſented to him by M. d' Avila, who ſpent his whole life in compoſing it. It is aſtoniſhing that

the governors of India ſhould have ſo long delayed procuring themſelves ſuch a collection; this cabinet is very rich in minerals and ſhells. Every other branch, particularly the animal kingdom, is very imperfect. The court of Spain has indeed very few living ſpecimens of this laſt; the menagerie containing only one elephant, a few monkies, two grianacos, two zebras, and ſome antelopes; we do not ſpeak of the camels and buffaloes, which are made uſe of as beaſts of burthen in Aranjuez.

The botanical garden is under the direction of M. Ortega, who merits the encouragement he has met with from government. this garden is without the city, but they ſeem to have an idea of removing it to the ſide of the *Prado*, a public walk frequently mentioned in Spaniſh romances and plays; but which had nothing but a charming ſituation to recommend it, before Charles III. cauſed it to be embelliſhed with fountains and ſtatues; particularly a fine equeſtrian ſtatue of Philip IV. a maſterpiece of *Pierre Tacca*,

Tacca, a Florentine, which has till now been ſhut up in one of the interior gardens of *Buen-Retiro*.[a]

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[a] It is more to be regretted that Spain has made ſo indifferent a progreſs in arts, ſciences and morality, inaſmuch, as there does not exiſt a people naturally more ingenious, courageous and diſtinguiſhed for their honour and probity. "The good faith of the Spaniards, ſays M. "Monteſquieu, has been always acknowledged. Juſtin has "mentioned their fidelity; many have ſuffered death ra-"ther than betray a truſt repoſed in them. They ſtill re-"tain that uprightneſs, that then ſo honourably diſtin-"guiſhed them. All nations who trade to Cadiz confide "their fortunes to the Spaniards, and have never yet re-"pented of their confidence."

Eſprit des Loix. Tom. 2.

DETACHED ANECDOTES

FROM THE

HISTORY OF SPAIN.

THE CID.

RODERIC DIAS DE BIVAR, ſurnamed the *Cid*, one of the greateſt Captains of the eleventh century, was the model of all the warriors and cavaliers of his time. He ſignalized his valor againſt the Moors of Spain, whom he vanquiſhed in ſeveral combats, and from whom he took Valencia, and many other important places. He lived in the reign of Alphonſo VI. King of Leon and Caſtile, who far from recompenſing his ſervices, perſecuted him; a fatality common to almoſt all the great men who have been the

the ornaments and glory of Spain. The *Cid* died in 1099, at Valencia.*

BERENGERIA OF BARCELONA, QUEEN OF CASTILE, about the year 1139.

THIS Princeſs joined to all the charms of beauty, a ſuperior merit. She was in the Caſtle of Ozexa, (when it was beſieged by the Moors) and a very ſmall number of troops: in this extremity ſhe reſolved to ſend a meſſage to the generals of Texufin, ſignifying that ſhe could not have imagined cavaliers ſo renowned for their gallantry and bravery, could have ſeriouſly determined

* The great Corneille, in his tragedy of the *Cid*, has faithfully kept up to the hiſtory: the reciprocal paſſion of the *Cid* and Chimene, his combat with the father of his miſtreſs, the death of Count Gomez de Gormas, the grief of Chimene, the king's command that he ſhould marry her lover, all theſe circumſtances are perfectly authenticated. *Cid*, in the Mooriſh language, ſignifies *lord*.

mined to attack a place defended only by a woman. This ſingle reproach was ſufficient in an age we call barbarous, to induce the beſiegers to retire. The Moors contented themſelves with impoſing no other conditions on the Queen, than that of honouring them with a ſight of her, at any diſtance ſhe might judge convenient. Berengeria, on this, made her appearance on the walls, adorned in a moſt magnificent manner; the enemy filed off before her, and teſtified, by loud and repeated acclamations, their admiration and pleaſure. Berengeria was ſiſter to Queen Blanche, mother of Saint Lewis King of France. There was a remarkable ſimilarity in the fortunes of theſe two Princeſſes. They were equally beautiful, virtuous and ſenſible. Both were regents of the ſtates of their ſons: Berengeria was mother to Ferdinand III. who can only be compared to Saint Lewis, as he was equally great and pious, a ſaint, and cannonized like him.

Hiſtory of Spain, by Deſormeaux.

FERDINAND

FERDINAND II. KING OF SPAIN.

FERDINAND was at war with the King of Portugal, who led his army to ſuccour Sancteren, a place beſieged by the Infidels, whom he beat, and forced to raiſe the ſiege. This expedition was ſcarcely ended, when Ferdinand appeared at the head of an army, which at firſt gave a ſudden alarm to the King of Portugal. But Ferdinand ſoon ſent to inform him he was only come to relieve Sancteren, and not to oppoſe a Chriſtian Prince who had had the glory to overcome the Infidels. Though the Portugueſe troops were infinitely inferior to thoſe of Spain, and the fatigues of the ſiege had abſolutely put it out of their power to make an effectual reſiſtance; the King of Leon had the generoſity to decline theſe advantages, and to reſpect the glory and misfortunes of his enemy and his rival; in ſhort, to retire and renounce a certain victory.

Abrig. Chron. Hiſt. Spain and Portugal.

VILLA

VILLA AUDIADO, about 1441.

JOHN II. King of Caſtile, advancing one day towards Toledo, accompanied only by thirty cavaliers, was attacked by a party of malecontents, and on the point of being overcome; when an adventurer of the name of Villa Audiado, ſingly ſuſtained the force of the whole band of rebels, long enough to give the King an opportunity of making his eſcape. This Prince, in gratitude, created him Count of Ribadeo, and granted both to him and his deſcendants, the ſingular privilege of eating at the royal table, the firſt day of every year.

Abrig. Chron. Hiſt. Spain and Portugal.

GONSALVA OF CORDOVA, SURNAMED THE GREAT.

GONSALVA was born at Cordova, a place celebrated for the great men it has produced.

duced. A long time before it fell under the dominion of the Moors, it was the birth-place of Lucan,[a] and the two Senecas of ancient Rome; and under the reign of Aderamus, it became the aſylum of the arts and ſciences. The family of Gonſalva was as ancient as it was illuſtrious.—His father, Peter, had ſerved ſeveral years in the wars of Spain, againſt the Moors, and had been equally diſtinguiſhed in the field, by his conduct and courage. With all the advantages of an excellent education, Gonſalva poſſeſſed an engaging figure, an equal temper, an inſinuating manner, an exceſſive liberality and an ardent love of glory. To ſo many requiſites to enſure ſucceſs, nature had added another gift perhaps more prepoſſeſſing than all theſe, namely, a perfect frankneſs, which amiable and valuable quality, tho' often the occaſion of imprudence and danger, at leaſt preſerves its poſſeſſor from the misfortune of being hated. Gonſalva,

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[a] A Latin poet, who wrote the Pharſalia.

ſalva, in his earlieſt youth, appeared in the court of Ferdinand and Iſabella, and was the ornament, and admiration of it. His magnificence, his gallantry, his bravery and addreſs, in equeſtrian and military exerciſes, gained him, from all the title of the *Prince of the youth.* But the war, which ſoon after rekindled, offered him an opportunity of acquiring a more glorious and durable ſurname.

He ſerved at firſt under Mendocia, Count of Tendille, a man of ſtrict principle, and as great a politician as he was a good officer. Alphonſo of Cardonne was his next commander; and the example and advice of thoſe two generals greatly contributed to the developing and bringing to perfection the talents of Gonſalva, who took the greateſt delight in publiſhing his obligations to them, and never addreſſed Cardonne by any other title than that of maſter, or father.

Gonſalva did not quit the army, during the ſiege of Grenada, and to him Ferdinand, in a great meaſure, owed the reduction of that

that important place. A ſervice ſo brilliant equally contributed to eſtabliſh his favour at court, and his reputation in Europe: a ſubſequent event ſerved to confirm him in the good graces of Ferdinand and Iſabella. Being with the Queen, and a few others, at ſea, in a ſmall bark, a ſtorm aroſe ſo ſudden and ſo violent, as to render it impoſſible to land. Gonſalva in this dangerous moment, entreated the queen to confide in his zeal, and ſtrength, and throwing himſelf with her into the ſea, brought her ſafe to the ſhore, which was covered with a multitude of ſpectators, drawn together by this ſingular and intereſting ſight, whoſe plaudits and acclamations were doubtleſs not the leaſt acceptable elogiums he received on that day.[a]

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[a] Father du Poncet, ſpeaking of this circumſtance, ſays, *This action did not diſpleaſe Queen Iſabella.* His ſtyle, as may be ſeen, was not very emphatical.

We ſhall not enter into a detail of the military exploits of this great man; but ſpeak only of the moſt renowned, that of the conqueſt of Naples, which place he entirely ſubdued to the power of Ferdinand. The immenſe riches which were found in the city he abandoned to his victorious troops. Some of the ſoldiers however, not being able to procure any part of the plunder, complained to their commander, who replied, "Well then, the liberality of your "general muſt make up for your own ill "fortune. Go to my palace, and pillage "it without ſcruple." This exceſs of prodigality is only excuſeable in the general of an army, who is determined to perform great actions; as in this caſe he can ſcarcely pay too dear for the attachment and admiration of his troops.[a] Gonſalva poſſeſſed all

[a] It was at that time that Conſtance d'Avale, defended with an extraordinary courage the Iſle of Iſchia and forced the

all thoſe virtues which excite enthuſiaſm, and win the hearts of men. Never was there a more merciful general.

At the capture of Ruvo, he was particularly careful to repreſs the licentiouſneſs of his ſoldiers, expreſsly forbidding them to approach the churches were the women had taken refuge; and in every reſpect uſing the utmoſt precaution to preſerve them from the leaſt inſult. He likewiſe gave them their liberty without ranſom. No general ever poſſeſſed in a higher degree that talent, the ancients deemed of ſuch importance in a commander, but which now ſeems to be held almoſt in deriſion, namely, the art of haranguing his troops, and animating them by appearing to depend on their courage and good fortune. The powder-magazine once happened to blow up, juſt as the action begun; this

the French to retire. This heroine took upon herſelf the education of her two nephews, Peſcaire and Guaſt, the orphan children of her brothers, and who became afterwards two of the firſt and moſt celebrated generals of their age.

accident occaſioned a general conſternation among the ſoldiers: but Gonſalva with a happy preſence of mind, exclaimed, "My "friends, victory is ours; Heaven deigns "to announce by this ſtriking event, that "we may even gain it without aid of artil-"lery." The event juſtified completely this prediction. Speeches of this kind often appear inſipid or extravagant in a book; but what an effect may they not have in the mouth of ſo great a man at the head of his army, ſpoken at a critical moment, and with an air of enthuſiaſm.

The conqueſt of Naples, which procured Gonſalva ſo much glory, did not advance his fortune. So far from exciting the gratitude of Ferdinand, it inſpired him with a fear and a ſuſpicion equally vain and injurious; he doubted not but that Gonſalva ſecretly aſpired to the throne of Naples, which his valour had in fact acquired. It is ſaid, many circumſtances concurred to favour an uſurpation, though it is certain Gonſalva himſelf had never formed the project.

project. Ferdinand, notwithſtanding, was alarmed at his ſtay at Naples, and ſent an order to recal him immediately into Spain; and to fix him there more ſecurely, offered him the command of Saint Jago, a conſiderable dignity, and ſo important, that it had been judged requiſite to unite it for ever to the crown. Gonſalva did not heſitate to accept this favour, the only one indeed that could repay his ſervices; and the only means of diſſipating the groundleſs ſuſpicions and fears of Ferdinand, which he eaſily penetrated, and on that account, before refuſed the command of the Venetian and Papal forces. This moderation did not fail to excite the admiration of all Europe, and to tranquillize Ferdinand, who however ſecretly nouriſhed all that envy which ſo much merit had given birth to.

Gonſalva, at his return, preſſed the king to grant him the recompenſe he had ſo ſolemnly promiſed; but his toils, his complaints, and his juſt demands, were anſwered at firſt with cold evaſions, and ſoon fol-

lowed by poſitive refuſals. Gonſalva, diſgraced at court, took the only reſolution worthy of himſelf, that of quitting it, and retired to Loxa. His conſequence and his fame were alike independent of royal favour, and this meaſure, far from leſſening, only rendered them more illuſtrious: he not only preſerved all his old friends, but acquired many new ones. His houſe became the reſort of the moſt diſtinguiſhed men in Spain; it was held an honour to be admitted there, and faſhion, that fantaſtic tyrant created by vanity, and often more imperious than the paſſions themſelves, impelled the courtiers to ſeek his ſociety, the poets to celebrate his actions, and the whole nation to concur with them in beſtowing the moſt flattering teſtimonies of their eſteem and admiration. Gonſalva conſoled without doubt, for the injuſtice of Ferdinand, by a triumph ſo glorious, increaſed the general enthuſiaſm by practiſing in his retreat, virtues, which till then had found no opportunity to diſplay themſelves; an active and diſcerning beneficence, an inexhauſtible chearfulneſs,

neſs, equanimity and urbanity, rendered his converſation inexpreſſibly pleaſing to all ranks, and ages.

Being unanimouſly referred to by his neighbours, as the arbitrator of all their diſputes, one of his principal employments conſiſted in reconciling the differences which aroſe amongſt them, and the moſt heart-felt gratitude on their parts amply repaid the time and care he devoted to their ſervice. He had for ſome time enjoyed a happineſs at Loxa, of which he could before only form an imperfect idea, when Cardinal Ximenes, firſt miniſter of Spain, prepared to go over into Africa to make war againſt the Moors, and take from them Ouran. No one doubted but that Gonſalva would be choſen to conduct the expedition; but Ferdinand in this inſtance determined to ſacrifice the public intereſt to private pique. However, though he ſuffered Gonſalva to remain at Loxa, he ſtill eſteemed him ſo much as to deſire Ximenes to conſult him on the enterprize he meditated. Then it was that

Gonſalva proved himſelf more truly great than he could poſſibly have done at the head of an army. For, forgetting all perſonal reſentment, and conſidering only the ſafety and glory of the ſtate, he encouraged the Cardinal, who ſtill wavered, to expect the moſt happy ſucceſs: he gave him his advice, and traced the plan he ſhould follow, indicated to him the choice of troops neceſſary to be made in this great expedition, and concluded by preſſing him to confide the command of them to Peter Navarre, who he conſidered as one of the beſt generals in the Spaniſh ſervice. It is impoſſible not to feel an exalted and tender admiration in contemplating the firſt officer in Europe, rejected by hatred, and conſulted from neceſſity, acting with an heroic uprightneſs, and employing all his genius in forming a plan which was to redound to the glory of his enemies, pointing out himſelf the rival he thinks moſt able to ſupply his place, and thus exhibiting a mind ſo ſuperior to the weakneſs of ſelf-love, envy and revenge.

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All the councils of this great man were exactly followed, and the event proved their excellence. Peter Navarre attacked and took Ouran in a ſingle day. Ximenes, who had followed him, ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of his firſt exploit, returned to Spain, and left Navarre the ſole command; this general juſtified the preferrence of Gonſalva by rendering himſelf maſter, the following year, of ſeveral important places, amongſt others, Algiers and Tripoly. Theſe fortunate events perſuaded the people in general that Gonſalva would never again be had recourſe to, and that Navarre, with neither his genius or reputation, would always be preferred to the command; but an unexpected revolution ſoon convinced them how neceſſary at ſuch a period, this hero might be to his country. Ferdinand found himſelf on the brink of loſing his dominions in Italy. Alarmed at the rapid progreſs of the French, he believed no efforts or expedition would be too great to provide for the ſafety of his kingdom, for which he ſaw but one reſource, namely, the very man who had

conquered it. Beſides, the Pope and Venetians preſſed him with earneſtneſs to ſend Gonſalva to them, whom they looked upon as the only perſon who could re-eſtabliſh their affairs. A neceſſity ſo preſſing, bore down every other conſideration, and determined Ferdinand; he iſſued an order to all the officers in the marine to aſſemble their veſſels at Malaga to tranſport the army into Italy. At the ſame time Gonſalva received at Loxa the ſole command of the troops; this was doubtleſs one of the moſt triumphant moments of his life. Fortune afforded him then at once the means of ſignalizing his valour, and fidelity, and of proving to all Europe, in ſerving with zeal an ungrateful ſovereign, that glory and not the hope of reward could influence a heart like his.

All the different corps of both cavalry and infantry repaired with the utmoſt diligence to Malaga; they were accompanied by an infinite number of volunteers, whom a deſire of ſerving under Gonſalva, had drawn together from all parts. The ſea

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was covered with veſſels; and the preparations for departure were finiſhed with an incredible zeal and promptitude. The whole army, ſure of conqueſt under ſuch a chief, waited with inexpreſſible impatience the arrival of the hero who was to conduct them, and eagerly expected the ſignal to depart. Gonſalva, aware of the general enthuſiaſm he had excited amongſt the troops, gave up his noble heart to the ſweet intoxication of gratitude and joy: eager once more to behold the generous companions of his labors, again to obtain at their heads new laurels and new claims to their attachment. While this great man yielded to hopes ſo flattering, fate prepared a trial for his virtue as unforeſeen as it was difficult to ſupport. As he advanced toward Malaga, letters from Ferdinand overtook him to ſay that the troubles in Italy were happily terminated; and by the ſame diſpatches he was acquainted that the expedition was at an end, and ordered to diſcharge all the troops. What a thunderbolt would this have been to a ſoul leſs great than Gonſalva's. But he,

he, truly ſuperior to the overthrow of his deareſt hopes, even extracted from it a new ſource of glory. He continued his march, and at length arrived at Malaga, not to take the command of a flouriſhing army, but to diſband it. Without loſs of time, he aſſembled all the troops which were to have accompanied him, and addreſſed them in a manner as noble as it was affecting.—

" Fortune, he ſaid, had envied the op-
" portunity offered them of diſtinguiſhing
" themſelves by new exploits, they ſhould
" be conſoled by conſidering the advanta-
" ges the ſtate would derive from the change
" in affairs, and like him, bleſs heaven, for
" having delivered Italy from the dangerous
" war with which it was threatened; that he
" could never forget the marks of eſteem and
" attachment, he had received from them;
" on this occaſion that he was not ignorant
" of the expence they muſt neceſſarily have
" been at to make the needful preparations;
" he doubted not but the King would re-
" pay them; but he himſelf likewiſe pro-
" miſed

" miſed them a gratification, which he beg-
" ged they would accept, as a teſtimony of
" the affection of a father: and ended by
" ſaying, if they would aſſemble at the ſame
" place three days hence, he would faith-
" fully fulfil the engagement he had
" made."

They accordingly all punctually repaired at the allotted time to the appointed place; and received from Gonſalva preſents, conſiſting of money to the privates; and plate, gold and purple cloth, ſilk tents, camp equipage, arms and valuable horſes, to the officers. The tradeſmen of Saville, of Medina, Sidonia, Cordova and Grenada, and ſeveral other places in the environs, having all repaired to the camp as to a fair, with every kind of accoutrement neceſſary for the war, readily furniſhed thoſe articles at the ſhorteſt notice. It is ſaid, this exceſſive liberality coſt Gonſalva more than ten thouſand crowns of gold, and that not having ſo conſiderable a ſum he was obliged to appropri-

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ate for ſome years the revenue of his eſtates, to the payment of his creditors.[a]

This famous Captain, the moſt perfect and glorious hero Spain ever produced, died at Grenada in 1515 aged ſeventy-two years.[b]

Ferdinand,

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[a] What might authorize this exceſs of magnificence, was, that Gonſalva had but one child, (a daughter) at that time widow of the conſtable of Caſtile, who left her immenſe wealth, her name was Elvira, and ſhe was ſo warmly attached to her father, that ſhe even followed him in all his warlike expeditions.

[b] The ſame year died Alphonſo d'Alberquerque, viceroy of the Indies, who can alone be compared to Gonſalva, as having equalled him in courage, genius, virtue and reputation. Theſe two heroes ſignalized themſelves by their brilliant conqueſts, the one in Aſia, the other in Europe; they were both equally regretted at their deaths, and even by the people they had conquered; and yet, notwithſtanding the importance of their ſervices, they both loſt the favour of their maſters, were deprived of their dignities and employments, and left without a recompence for their glorious labours. [*Le pere du poncet.*] After the death of Alberquerque, the people whom he had ſubdued being perſecuted,

Ferdinand, with a ſtrange inconſiſtency, appeared profoundly affected at his death, and rendered honours, reſerved only for princes of the blood royal, to his memory: but one of the moſt honourable decorations of the funeral pomp of Gonſalva, was one hundred ſtandards which preceded it, the glorious trophies of his vanquiſhed enemies, and with which the tomb of this great man was afterwards adorned.

CHARLES V.

CHARLES V. was declared King of Caſtile in 1515, conjointly with Jane, his mother, whoſe weakneſs of intellect rendered her

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perſecuted, repaired to his tomb and there implored his manes to protect them.

Voyez. Hiſt. philoſophique & politique de l'etabliſſement des Europeens dans les deux Indes.

her incapable of governing.[a] Charles was in all reſpect a great prince. Francis I. his enemy and his rival, with a merit infinitely leſs ſolid, enjoyed a more brilliant but leſs ſound reputation. The one poſſeſſed all thoſe ſeducing qualities, which dazzle the underſtanding, and win the hearts of men; the other, that wiſdom and genius which alone conſtitutes a great king.[b]

When

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[a] The grief which this princeſs felt at the death of her huſband, the Archduke, helped to derange her naturally weak intellects. After he was interred, ſhe cauſed the corpſe to be taken out of the tomb, and having dreſſed it in a magnificent habit, and laid it on a bed of ſtate, placed herſelf at the ſide, and with her eyes fixed on this melancholy object, continued many days in a dreadful and affecting delirium of love and deſpair. Jane was daughter to Ferdinand, King of Arragon, and Iſabella, Queen of Caſtile. She had married Philip, Archduke of Auſtria, ſon of the Emperor Maximilian, and Mary of Burgundy, only daughter of Charles the Raſh.

Robertſon's Hiſtory.

[b] Charles V. is to be reproached, for neglecting to avail himſelf

* When Caſtile, and the kingdom of Valencia, revolted, Charles V. gained equal admiration by his firmneſs, clemency and indulgence. A gentleman of the rebel party having concealed himſelf in the neighbourhood, one of the courtiers was baſe enough to inform the king of his retreat; but

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himſelf of the good fortune which placed his rival in his power; and for breaking all the engagements which he made with him in his voyage through France; but Ferdinand I. proteſted againſt the treaty of Madrid, ſigned that of Cambray, by which he abandoned all his allies, and in ſhort, perſecuted the Proteſtants in the moſt barbarous manner.

* Padilla, was at the head of the rebels of Caſtile, and gave the confederacy the name of the holy league: they ſeized the perſon of the Queen Jane, but after various events, their leader was put to death. His widow, Maria Pacheco, ſucceeded to the power of her huſband: ſhe defended Toledo with the greateſt courage, leading her ſon, dreſſed in a mourning habit, through the ſtreets, preceded by a flag, on which was repreſented the execution of Padilla. She was afterwards accuſed of dealing in magic; and driven out of the town, which ſubmitted to the royal party. Maria diſguiſed herſelf, and fled into Portugal.

but Charles replied, " You had done better to have told this man of my being here, than to have diſcovered to me where he is." Guyenne, and ſome other provinces of France, having revolted, and being diſpoſed to put themſelves under Charles's government, his miniſters counſelled him to take advantage of this circumſtance to enlarge his dominions; but he rejected their advice, adding " that it would be unworthy of him to ſupport the rebellion of another king's ſubjects."

In 1535 Charles, went into Africa, where he defeated the army of the pirate Barbaroſſa, took Tunis, and re-eſtabliſhed Mulez Aſſan on his throne. He diſplayed, on this occaſion, the moſt diſtinguiſhed valour, and this expedition, as well conducted as it was ſucceſsful, covered him with glory.

Charles abdicated the throne in 1555, he had for a long time projected it; for ſtopping ſome years before in a delightful ſolitude, near Placentia, he exclaimed, " How

" well

" well this delicious retreat would ſuit a " Diocleſian." The ceremony of his abdication was equally auguſt and affecting; it was made in the preſence of Maximilian, King of Bohemia, his Queen, and the Dowager Queens of France and Hungary, the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunſwick, the grandees of Spain, the principal nobility of Italy, the Low Countries and Germany, and the embaſſadors of all the ſovereigns of Europe. Charles made a public recital of his toils and his conduct. Then, taking his ſon in his arms, he placed him himſelf on the throne, ſaying, " You can only repay my tender- " neſs, by labouring inceſſantly for the hap- " pineſs of your ſubjects. May you have " children capable of engaging you one " day to do for them what I now do for " you." Charles retired into the Monaſtery of Saint Juſt,[a] with Turriano, a famous me-

K chanic,

[a] At the ſame time, Amurath II. Emperor of the Turks, after a glorious reign, abdicated the throne and retired among

chanic, who ſhared his ſolitude, and furniſhed employment for his leiſure. Charles cultivated his garden, ſaw his neighbours familiarly, and lived in ſhort like a private gentleman; but a long and painful illneſs gradually enfeebled his mind and his body, he gave himſelf up to ſuperſtition, and all the gloomy fancies it inſpires: thus, did he loſe that repoſe he began ſo late to taſte, and which he purchaſed by ſo noble a ſacrifice. He died 1558, aged fifty-eight years and an half.

ATHANASIUS D'AYALA.

ATHANASIUS D'AYALA, was page to Charles V. His father being in the party which revolted againſt the Emperor, was proſcribed and obliged to fly. Athanaſius, though

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among the Derviſes; but the diſorders of the Empire, ſoon after drew him from his ſolitude, and obliged him to reaſſume the ſceptre.

Robertſon's Hiſtory.

though ſcarce paſt his childhood, was deeply affected at the ſituation of his parent; whoſe neceſſities he ardently wiſhed to relieve, but poſſeſſing nothing but the horſe he rode on at his exerciſes, he ſold that ſecretly, and ſent him the produce by a friend. The action itſelf was natural, but the manner in which he afterwards conducted himſelf is worthy to be recorded: he was cloſely queſtioned on what he had done with his horſe, but perſiſted in refuſing to tell, leaſt they ſhould find means to prevent the money from being ſent to his father; he bore unmoved the contempts of his companions, and the reprimands and puniſhments of his governors, without being tempted for a moment to betray his ſecret. At length, the Emperor being informed of his obſtinacy, ordered Ayala to be brought into his preſence, and interrogated him himſelf. The youth, overcome by the reſpect he felt for the Emperor, owned to him the truth. Charles, well knowing how to appreciate the value of this diſcovery, made him a preſent of a fine

horſe; and ſeized the opportunity of a ſervice Ayala rendered him a few years after, to make him a diſtinguiſhed recompence.

Anecdotes by Abbe Raynal.

PHILIP V, SURNAMED THE BOLD.

WHEN Philip was obliged to fly from Madrid, with the few ſoldiers he could aſſemble, a report was ſpread that he had abandoned Spain, on which his troops appeared totally diſpirited. Philip, informed of the baneful effect this falſe rumour had produced, came out of his tent, aſſembled his army, and ſwore to them that he would periſh at the head of this laſt ſquadron, rather than abandon his faithful Caſtilians; at this generous declaration, they unanimouſly promiſed to ſhed the laſt drop of their blood for him. This noble preſence of mind ſaved his crown; from that moment there were no more deſertions, and Philip received the moſt lively teſtimonies of affection and fidelity, from the whole army. In

1710,

1710, the King gained the battle of Villaviciosa, and performed in it prodigies of valour. After the victory there being no bed provided for the King, the Duke de Vendome said to him, "I am going to make "your Majesty a present of the finest bed a "monarch ever slept on;" at the same time, he brought him a mattrass made of the colours and ensigns taken from the enemy.[a] Philip died in 1746. He loved his subjects, honoured and rewarded merit and talents, and displayed in adversity an heroic courage; in short, his piety, his justice, and his benevolence, have rendered him worthy of being ranked in the number of the greatest kings who ever reigned in Spain.

History of Spain by Deformeaux.

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[a] Philip, to recompense the services of Vendome, granted him all the honours of a first prince of the blood, during his life; and at his death gave him a sepulchre in the Escurial.

PRESENT STATE OF PORTUGAL.

"THE decline of Portugal may be dated from the time when that kingdom became a province of Spain. During this period, the Portugueſe navy was employed and deſtroyed in the ſervice of the Spaniards; and its commerce ſuffered ſo much, that there was a diminution of more than two hundred merchantmen; the arſenals were drained of their ammunition, artillery and arms of all ſorts; more than 2000 pieces of cannon and a much larger number of iron were carried into Spain; upwards of nine hundred pieces marked with the arms of Portugal were to be ſeen at once in the public ſquare at Seville; and the exactions were ſo conſiderable, that in the ſhort ſpace of forty-two years, Spain drew out of Portugal two hundred millions of gold crowns, which

which at that time was conſidered an immenſe ſum." Don Joſeph, on aſcending the throne, gave all his confidence and a boundleſs authority to the Marquis de Pombal, who, under the name of Corvalho, had in the preceding reign, a department in the ſtate. Agriculture which he found entirely neglected, was the firſt object that fixed the attention of this miniſter. The treaty of 1703, by which England engaged to take the wines of Portugal in exchange for Britiſh manufactures, had converted the cornfields into vine-yards. A third part of theſe, were by order of the Marquis, again ſown with grain. He afterwards took every meaſure to make commerce flouriſh; and eſtabliſhed manufactures of ſilk, wool and glaſs; he corrected ſeveral abuſes which had crept into adminiſtration; beginning with the ſuppreſſion of thoſe places and penſions which numbers had obtained by intrigue, without any juſt claim to merit. He likewiſe diminiſhed the number of directors and receivers of the finances. Whilſt he was labouring to eſtabliſh theſe reforms, the

moſt tremendous of all calamities befel Portugal: a dreadful earthquake ingulphed more than fifteen thouſand ſouls, and deſtroyed Liſbon. An order was immediately iſſued by this miniſter, to the provinces which had not ſuffered by this diſaſter, to aſſiſt the unfortunate people whoſe poſſeſſions had been ſwallowed up. He likewiſe cauſed plans to be made for rebuilding the city, in the moſt regular and commodious manner, and at the ſame time was aſſidiouſly vigilant for the general ſafety and welfare of the kingdom. He reformed the abuſes of the church; aboliſhed the proceſſions of the au-to-da-fé, and made a law, by which a criminal of the inquiſition could not ſuffer death or be deprived of his property, until his cauſe had been previouſly examined by the counſel. He repreſſed the exorbitant power of the clergy, and appointed profeſſors in almoſt every ſcience; and eſtabliſhed two new profeſſorſhips, one for natural hiſtory, and another for mathematics. He likewiſe founded ſeveral public ſchools, a royal academy at Mafra, and another at Liſbon; in

in this laſt, the theory of commerce in all its branches is taught; he cauſed a decree to be paſſed, by which all the natives of Brazil were declared free as the Portugueſe themſelves. This act of juſtice and benevolence, by which millions of men have been reinſtated in thoſe natural rights, which a tyrannical government had till then deprived them of, was of itſelf ſufficient to immortalize the miniſter who promoted it. In fine, the Marquis de Pombal, by his labours and ſalutary regulations, re-eſtabliſhed the proſperity of the ſtate; but incurred the hatred of a number of individuals. At the ſame time that he was rendering himſelf worthy the eſteem of all Europe and poſterity, he is reproached with having neglected the army; and it is to the Count de la Lippe that the reforms in the military department of Portugal are to be principally aſcribed.

MARTIN

MARTIN FROILUS, 1248.

When Don Sancho II. was dethroned and ſtript by his brother Alphonſo; Martin Froilus, in ſpite of the general revolt, remained faithful to his legitimate ſovereign. He was Governor of Conimbra, and never would conſent to give up his place. But, on hearing of Sancho's death, went to Toledo, and depoſited the keys of Conimbra on his tomb.

PIERRE PANTOJA, 1489.

"The Portugueſe made themſelves maſters of Gratioſa in Africa; but Muley Xeques, King of Fez, coming to beſiege it, a treaty was entered into, the principal condition of which was, the ſurrender of Gratioſa. A rich merchant of Tavita, named Pierre Pantoja, had lent for this expedition a conſiderable ſum of money, which John

II.

II. King of Portugal, ordered to be paid him with the intereſt, but Pantoja poſitively declined accepting it.—The King then commanded that the intereſt ſhould be doubled as often as he refuſed to take it; ſo that Pantoja was at laſt obliged to receive the debt, from the ſame motive of generoſity which had inclined him before to refuſe it."

VASCO DE GAMA.

"EMANUEL, King of Portugal, determining to make a laſt effort to open the way to the Indies, caſt his eyes on Vaſco de Gama, a gentleman of his houſehold, and a native of the poſt of Synis, as a proper perſon to be employed in the expedition. Gama was accordingly created admiral, and received from the King, letters to ſeveral of the Eaſtern potentates, among others, the Samorin of Calicut. He ſet ſail from Belem the eighth of July 1437, with three veſſels; and the two Captains who accompanied him, were

were Paul Gama, his brother, and Nicholas Nugnez."

This enterprize was in the end attended with the utmoſt ſucceſs. Though from the duplicity with which the Samorin conducted himſelf towards him, he was often expoſed to very dangerous riſks. From an ambaſſador, he became his captive; yet, though ſeparated from his fleet, and deprived of liberty, he demonſtrated an admirable courage and preſence of mind, which never left him. By his firmneſs he awed the barbarians, and found means to warn his fleet of the danger of his ſituation, and at laſt returned triumphant to Liſbon. The King confirmed the title of Don to him and his deſcendants, an annual penſion of three thouſand ducats, and permiſſion to bear in his arms two white does, which are, in the Portugueſe language called *gamas*. He went again to India, and in all his expeditions met with equal ſucceſs.

JOHN

JOHN IV. SURNAMED THE FORTUNATE.[a]

PHILIP IV. in full poſſeſſion of Portugal, ſaw but one man in the kingdom who was capable of giving him the leaſt diſquietude, and that was the Duke Braganza. This nobleman was in temper, mild and ſupple, affable and popular in his manner: he poſſeſſed ſenſe and penetration, but was inactive and loved pleaſure and repoſe, better than to toil for ambition or glory. He nouriſhed an invincible hatred to the Spaniards, without

[a] *Note of the author.*—Several phraſes have been altered, and ſome reflections added in this compendium of the Portugueſe revolution; it is notwithſtanding, generally an exact copy from the original. The ſlight alterations, abridgements or additions, which the author has thought ſometimes proper to make, having prevented placing inverted commas, ſhe deems it ſufficient to ſay that every thing in this extract, moſt brilliant and intereſting, is taken from the Abbe Vertot, an eſtimable and indefatigable writer, of whom this entertaining work is the chef d'œuvre.

without exerting himſelf to ſhake off their yoke. He did not deſpair of mounting the throne of his anceſtors, but was contented ſecretly to cheriſh this idea in his mind, rather than to hazard, for the uncertain hope of poſſeſſing a crown, the loſs of a ſituation as ſplendid, as it was agreeable, and a fortune as conſiderable as a ſubject could wiſh to poſſeſs. It is, beſides, certain, that with greater genius and ambition, he would have found more obſtacles to his deſigns. The Duke d'Olivares, firſt miniſter of Spain, cauſed him to be ſo narrowly watched, that if his indolent and voluptuous manner of living had been only an ingenious diſguiſe, the veil had inevitably been penetrated. The wealth and pretentions of the crown of Portugal, were ſufficient to render him an object of diſtruſt; it was therefore neceſſary, in order to avoid their ſuſpicions, that he ſhould refrain from interfering in ſtate affairs, and appear to be wholly engroſſed by pleaſure and amuſements. This character the Duke ſupported perfectly well, and indeed with the moſt profound policy, could not have dictated

tated a wiſer conduct towards the Spaniards, than that which his natural inclination led him to purſue. Nothing was to be ſeen at Villa-vicioſa, the uſual reſidence of the Dukes of Braganza, but hunting parties, feaſts, and all thoſe amuſements which are proper to diſplay and give a reliſh for the charms of a beautiful country. However, an event of little importance began to awaken the fears and apprehenſions of the miniſter, on his account. The people of Evora revolted ;[a] and in the firſt heat of the ſedition, ſome prayers for the houſe of Braganza, in the midſt of their complaints againſt the tyranny of the Spaniards, publicly eſcaped the moſt furious of the malecontents. It was not until now perceived, how ill Philip had underſtood his real intereſt in ſuffering ſo wealthy and powerful a family to remain in a newly conquered kingdom, one too whoſe claims to royalty were ſo legal, and ſo evident. Theſe conſiderations determined the counſel

[a] On account of ſeveral taxes.

ſel of Spain to bind the Duke of Braganza to the ſtate, or at leaſt to remove him to a diſtance from Portugal. For this purpoſe they offered him the government of the Milaneſe, which he refuſed. It was then determined, that in order to bring him to the Court of Spain, he ſhould be in vited to come at the head of the Portugueſe nobility, and join the troops of Caſtile. This propoſal he begged the miniſter to anſwer by making excuſes to the king under pretence that he was not able to ſupport the expence his rank and ſituation, would render it neceſſary for him to maintain. Theſe repeated rejections augmented the fears and ſuſpicions of D'Olivares: but not daring openly to employ violence againſt a Prince ſo beloved by his nation, he had recourſe to artifices, the malignity of which Providence ſeemed purpoſely to confound.

France and Spain were at war; the fleets of the former were ſeen advancing towards the ſhores of Portugal; and it was deemed neceſſary

neceſſary that a general ſhould be choſen from that kingdom to command the troops who were to defend the coaſts. D'Olivares ſent this commiſſion to the Duke of Braganza, at the ſame time giving a ſecret order to Don Lopez Agorio, who commanded the Spaniſh fleet, to enter the port where the Duke was to be, and feign to be driven by a tempeſt, and there enticing him on board his veſſel, to carry him into Spain. But a real tempeſt ſurpriſed the Spaniſh admiral, which deſtroyed ſeveral of his veſſels, and diſperſed the reſt, ſo as to prevent his landing at all in Portugal. In the mean time the Duke of Braganza began to conſider more ſeriouſly, the poſſibility of mounting the throne of his fathers, and availed himſelf of the power of his new office, to place his friends in employments, where they might on a future occaſion be uſeful to him. He likewiſe diſtributed money in Spain to promote his intereſt; and thus turned to his own advantage, the very means his enemies had made uſe of to ruin him. He ſoon after made a general tour through Portugal,

and it was in the courſe of this journey that he laid the foundation of his elevation. His magnificence drew the attention of the people wherever he paſſed; he liſtened with an affable and condeſcending attention to all who addreſſed him, repreſſed the inſolence of the ſoldiery, and at the ſame time loaded the officers with praiſes; thus he charmed the nobility with the teſtimonies of kindneſs and regard; whilſt his generoſity and benevolence attached and won the hearts of all ranks, and it was during this brilliant and rapid career through the kingdom that he in reality conquered Portugal. The Duke's partizans, on their ſides, omitted nothing to eſtabliſh his reputation, Pinto Ribeiro, his houſe-ſteward, a man active and intelligent, was his moſt uſeful agent in this affair, and in a very ſhort time, from their mutual exertions every thing was in a proper train to facilitate the great revolution, which was to change the fate of Portugal, and decide that of the Duke of Braganza.

Pinto

Pinto being aſſured that the minds of the people, were ſufficiently prepoſſeſſed in favour of his maſter, wrote to him ſecretly to march towards Liſbon; and with admirable ſubtilty promoted the ſucceſs of the plan, by ſeeming to doubt whether he would enter the city. Upon the information of Pinto, the Duke came to Almada, a caſtle near Liſbon: three of the principal conſpirators repaired there at night, to offer him the ſervices of a great number of perſons of quality, who eager to puniſh the tyranny of the Caſtilians, were ready to ſacrifice their wealth and expoſe their lives for his intereſt. The Duke's anſwer was couched in ſuch terms, that whilſt he gave the deputies hopes he would accept their offers, he kept clear of entering into any poſitive engagements. After this conference, he returned to Villa-vicioſa, with an agitation he never felt before; and a prey to all the diſquietudes that fear and irreſolution can produce. In this ſtate of mind he communicated to the Dutcheſs the propoſals that had been made him. This princeſs, born with a ſu-

perior genius, and a ſtrong paſſion for glory, eaſily purſuaded her huſband to determine on this great and noble enterpriſe.—The ſecret meetings held at Liſbon at length began to be ſuſpected at Madrid; and various reports, ſuch as generally precede great events, augmented the apprehenſions of the Spaniſh miniſter. It was reſolved to ſummon the Duke of Braganza immediately to Madrid; and Olivares accordingly diſpatched a courier, to tell him that the King deſired to have from his own mouth, a ſtatement of the number and ſituation of the troops and fortreſſes of Portugal. This letter was a thunderbolt to the Duke; he believed himſelf betrayed and ruined; and felt there was no alternative left, but to obey the ſummons or attempt the revolution. But even at this deciſive and perilous moment, he could not without terror reflect on the dangers to which he expoſed thoſe who were attached to him, and the fatal riſks he run himſelf. Overwhelmed with all the horrors which agitation and anxiety naturally produce, and which weak minds take

take for fatal preſages, he found it impoſſible to determine what conduct to purſue; but the Dutcheſs, by repreſenting to him that he muſt abſolutely chooſe death or the crown, and that the ſlighteſt delay might totally ruin his affairs, reanimated his courage and fixed his wavering reſolution. The Duke was at length reſolved, and after having conſulted the Dutcheſs and Pinto upon the ſeveral different plans for the execution of their deſigns, at laſt fixed upon the following: firſt to ſecure Liſbon, and that he ſhould, on the ſame day that the conſpirators declared themſelves in the capital, be proclaimed in every one of its dependant cities; that the ſeveral governors of fortreſſes, who were his friends, ſhould cauſe the ſame meaſures to be purſued, not only where they commanded, but even throughout the towns and villages, where the conſpirators were lords; finally, all the people ſhould be called to arms; ſo that the report of this great event, like a general conflagration, might ſpread itſelf throughout the whole kingdom, and ſtrike a general alarm,

without giving time to the few Spaniards who remained, either to make their eſcape, or know where to turn their arms. The Duke's regiment was to enter the city of Elvas, the governor of which was devoted to his intereſt. As to the manner in which they were to get poſſeſſion of Liſbon, nothing could be particularly determined on, as it depended upon the fortuitous changes of the time, in which it was undertaken.

The day at length arrived, the ſucceſs of which would either inveſt the Duke of Braganza with the title of ſovereign and deliverer of his country, or brand him with the name of rebel and traitor. The conſpirators at Liſbon repaired early in the morning to the houſes of Don Michel d'Almeida, and of the reſt of the Portugueſe nobility where they were to arm; and it is worthy of remark, that amongſt ſo large a number of prieſts, tradeſmen and gentlemen, who were for the moſt part animated by different intereſts, there was not one who falſified his word, or the fidelity he had promiſed.

Several

Several women took a ſhare in the glory of the day; and hiſtory has preſerved the memory of Donna Philippa de Villennes, who herſelf armed her two ſons; and after having faſtened on their cuiraſſes: "Go, my ſons, ſaid "ſhe, annihilate tyranny, and avenge us of "our enemies; and be aſſured, that, if you "do not ſucceed to our hopes, your mother "will not a moment ſurvive the misfor-"tunes of ſo many virtuous and honour-"able men."

The conſpirators dividing themſelves into different bands, waited with the utmoſt impatience for the clock to ſtrike eight, which was the hour appointed for the execution of their plan. Pinto gave the ſignal for action, by firing a piſtol, and the conſpirators at the ſame time all puſhed briſkly forward, each to the ſtation aſſigned him; ſome ran to the Vice-Queen,[a] and took poſ-

 ſeſſion

[a] Margaret of Savoy, Dutcheſs of Mantua, then governed Portugal in quality of Vice-Queen; but her ſecretary

ſeſſion of her perſon and palace; another party ruſhed into the apartments of Vaſconcellos, and put him to death; the reſt ſecured the different quarters of the city, and the ſame night Pinto diſpatched couriers to invite the people to render thanks to God for the recovery of their liberty.

Magnificent preparations were made at Liſbon for the reception of the new ſovereign, who was expected every moment to arrive. The diſtance of Villa-vicioſa from Liſbon being thirty leagues, prevented his receiving an account as ſpeedily as his impatience made him deſire; all he knew, was, that on the preſent moment hung the fate of his life and fortune; however, in the night which ſucceeded that of the revolution, Mendocia and Mello, who had travelled with the utmoſt expedition, arrived at Villa-vicioſa, and inſtantly threw themſelves at

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tary of ſtate, Michel Vaſconellos, a Portugueſe, poſſeſſed nearly all the authority, and was in fact an abſolute and independent miniſter.

at the feet of the Prince, who, from that act of homage and the joy that ſparkled in their eyes, comprehended at once that he was King of Portugal. He departed, without delay for Liſbon; and when in ſight of the city, threw himſelf into a ſmall fiſhing-boat and croſſing the Tagus, landed at the ſquare before the palace, which was filled with an infinite number of perſons of both ſexes, and all conditions, who had been waiting there two days the arrival of their ſovereign. He paſſed unperceived through them all, and it was not till he had aſcended a platform on which the throne had been placed, that he was ſaluted and proclaimed King with redoubled acclamations. Artificial fireworks were diſplayed at night in all the public ſtreets of the city; the tradeſmen in particular exhibited them before their doors, and the windows blazed with a multitude of tapers and flambeaux, which cauſed a Spaniard to ſay, that Don Juan had been very fortunate in gaining ſo fine a kingdom at the expence only of a feu de joie. A general revolt immediately followed that of Liſbon;

Liſbon: couriers arrived there every day with news of cities and provinces that had driven out the Spaniards and ſubmitted to his power; and, in leſs than a fortnight, all Portugal was in alliance to the new King, who declared in an aſſembly of the States General, that he ſhould reſerve only his patrimonial revenues for the expences of his houſehold, and appropriate thoſe of the crown to the exigencies of the ſtate; and to the end that all his ſubjects might experience the bleſſings of his government, he aboliſhed the taxes with which the Spaniards had loaded them.

Don Juan IV, juſtly ſurnamed The Fortunate, died the ſixth of November, 1656. He was both pious and moderate, his virtues were rather thoſe of a private man, than of a great king; and he owed his crown rather to the extreme animoſity which ſubſiſted between the Portugueſe and Spaniards, and to the elevated mind and genius of his queen, than to any merit of his own. He left three children, two ſons and

and one daughter; and named in his laſt will, the Queen, regent of the kingdom. Don Alphonſo, her eldeſt ſon, then thirteen years of age, was declared king with the uſual ceremonies, and the ſame day ſhe aſſumed the regency. All the ability of this princeſs was neceſſary to ſupport with honour ſo weighty a burthen. She ſaw herſelf deſtitute of foreign allies, with neither diſciplined troops or ſkilful generals; but ſhe found reſources for all theſe in her own fortitude and magnanimity. Difficulties could not diſcourage her; ſhe took upon herſelf the authority of the council, read the diſpatches herſelf, and ſuffered nothing to eſcape her care and foreſight, and ſhe even extended her views to all the courts of Europe, from which it would be likely to derive any aſſiſtance. It was by this noble perſeverance, and aſtoniſhing extent of genius, that ſhe rendered Portugal capable of reſiſting the whole force of Spain. Being in want of a ſkilful general, ſhe choſe Frederick Count of Schomberg, a captain already celebrated for his valour and conduct,

and

and carried on the war with ſuch vigour and reſolution, that her arms were almoſt every where ſucceſsful. Alphonſo, however, as ſoon as he came of age, being ſeduced by pernicious counſels, and naturally of a bad diſpoſition, fled to Alcantara, and immediately after ordered the ſecretaries of ſtate to attend him; and at the ſame time ſent and informed the German guard, and the whole kingdom, that the regency of the Queen, his mother, expired with his miniſtry. The Queen, being informed of theſe arrangements, wrote to the king, to ſay, it did not become him to take poſſeſſion of the throne in a clandeſtine manner, and like an uſurper; and that if he would be on the morrow at the palace, ſhe would in the preſence of the grandees and principal magiſtrates of the city, deliver up to him the ſeals and government of his ſtates. The king accordingly came the next day to Liſbon, and the Queen having convoked the grandees, titularies and chiefs of the different orders; in their preſence, taking the purſe in which the ſeals were encloſed:

" Here,

" Here, ſaid ſhe, preſenting them to the " king, are the ſeals, which by virtue of " the teſtament of the late king my huſ- " band, were confided to me with the re- " gency; I reſign them into the hands of " your majeſty, with the authorities annex- " ed to them; and I pray God to make " your reign as proſperous as I wiſh it to " be." This auguſt princeſs then retired into a convent, and, convinced of the vanity of earthly grandeur, devoted her attention to that which man cannot take away. And the ſame elevation of ſoul that adorned the throne with ſo bright a diſplay of genius and magnanimity, taught her almoſt to forget in her retreat that ſhe had ever been a ſovereign. She died the eighteenth of February, 1660.[a]

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[a] Many memorable actions of the Portugueſe, will be found in the detached anecdotes from the Hiſtory of Voyages. Prince Henry of Portugal was the firſt who encouraged enterprizes of this kind, in 1415.

THE

CHINESE CHRONOLOGY

Commences with the reign of FO-HI, *who founded the empire of China,* 2953 *years before the Chriſtian æra.*

FO-HI, eſtabliſhed laws, wrote a book on aſtrology, invented muſic, and choſe a dragon for the national ſymbol; which was by the ſucceeding emperors adopted for their arms. Hoam-Ti,[a] who came afterwards,

[a] Hoam-Ti, or Hoang-Ti, was deſirous that his wife, the empreſs Silling-Chi, ſhould contribute to the happineſs of her people; and therefore ordered her to examine, and endeavour to make ſome uſe of the ſoft down of which the ſilk worms compoſed their cones. Silling-Chi accordingly collected a number of theſe inſects, which ſhe reared herſelf, and at length, after infinite care and pains, ſhe not only

wards, is by ſome conſidered as the founder of the monarchy, becauſe, in his reign the ſtate began to flouriſh. The Chineſe women live very retired; never appearing in the ſtreets, except in the province of Junnan. The nobility all owe their rank to the ſciences, for birth is not admitted as a claim, except in the royal family; but a man is inveſted with honours and dignities in proportion to his learning.

CONFUCIUS.

Confucius, the famous Chineſe philoſopher, was born 561 years before Chriſt, in

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only found out the proper method of feeding them, and winding the ſilk, but alſo how to divide and weave it; and the Chineſe have ſince from it reaped a very conſiderable profit. The empreſs ſucceeded ſo well in her diſcovery of the different uſes of ſilk, as to cauſe ſeveral very beautiful pieces to be woven, and embroidered many of them herſelf with flowers and birds: the habits had till then been compoſed wholly of ſkins.

Nouv. Hiſt. generale de la Chine.

in the kingdom of Lu, which is now the province of Xantrung. He was of an illuſtrious family, and his father, Xoleam-he, held a conſiderable poſt in the kingdom of Sum. Confucius had, from his earlieſt youth, acquired the reputation of a ſuperior genius. He was created a mandarin, and employed in the government of the kingdom of Lu. The king of Xi having ſent ſeveral handſome women to the prince of Lu, with a view by this preſent to divert him from diſcharging the duties of his ſtation; his project ſucceeding, luxury and effeminacy ſoon influenced the whole court; and Confucius perceiving the king no longer liſtened to his councils, reſigned his employment and retired into the kingdom of Sum; where he publicly profeſſed to teach moral philoſophy. Here he had more than three thouſand diſciples, of whom ſeventy-two excelling the reſt in knowledge and virtue, are ſtill remembered with peculiar veneration by the Chineſe. Confucius divided his doctrine into four parts, and his diſciples into the ſame number of claſſes.

The

The firſt order contained thoſe who ſtudied to acquire the moral virtues; the ſecond, the faculty of reaſoning and eloquence; in the third, they treated of the art of governing and the duty of magiſtrates; and in the fourth, they diſcuſſed whatever reſpected the manners and the duties of ſociety. Confucius's modeſty equalled his merit; he openly declared that he was not the firſt inventor of his doctrine; but that he took it from the king's Yo and Xun, and others who preceded him more than 1500 years. Confucius was buried within the walls of his own academy, on the banks of the river Lu, near the city of Kio-Fu, and in the kingdom of Lu, whither he had returned with his diſciples. For more than two thouſand years, the memory of this philoſopher has continued to be held in unabated eſteem and veneration; and none can be raiſed to the rank of mandarin, or any civil dignity, without having firſt attained to the degree of doctor in the learning of Confucius. There is a palace in every city dedicated to him, and when any of the magiſtracy paſs by one of

 theſe,

theſe, he never fails to come down from his palanquin, to do honour to his memory. In the front of the palace is always written the elogium of the philoſopher with the following titles: "*To the grand maſter, the illuſtrious, or wiſe king of letters.*" In all theſe inſcriptions, the Chineſe carefully avoid employing the title of Xun, which is a name appropriated to idols; and it muſt be underſtood by this, that the doctrines of Confucius condemned idolatry. The deſcendants of Confucius are born mandarins, and enjoy a privilege peculiar only to the princes of the blood, viz. that of being exempted from paying any tribute to the emperor. It is likewiſe ordained that all who receive the title of doctor, ſhall make a preſent to the mandarins of the race of Confucius.[a]

The

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[a] One of the fineſt maxims of Confucius, is the following: "When thou rendereſt homage, take heed that thy "ſubmiſſion be proportionate to the rank of him to whom "it is addreſſed: too little implies both ignorance and "pride, but too much betrays hypocriſy and meanneſs."

The miſſionaries ſent into China, met at firſt with the greateſt ſucceſs; but the neceſſary ſuccours for the ſupport of their undertaking, were neglected to be ſent from Europe, and they had beſides to reproach themſelves, with being guilty of ſome indiſcretions totally inimical to the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity.

The promulgation of the Goſpel, at firſt excited, in China and Japan, all that enthuſiaſm which truths ſo important, and ſublime, will ever produce in men, uninfluenced by fear or miſtruſt; and the Holy Writings muſt infallibly command the admiration of all mankind; when thoſe who explain them poſſeſs the qualities of the firſt Apoſtles.

What can be a more laudable project than that of communicating to nations the moſt remote, the knowledge of the true religion, and thoſe virtues, of which natural reaſon can give but a very imperfect idea? But let it be remembered, that the more exten-

ſive and benevolent is the deſign, the greater is the prudence and precaution it requires. Such a plan ſhould, before it is put into execution, be maturely weighed, and the moſt ſcrupulous attention paid to the important choice of Miſſionaries.

YAO, AND XUN.

YAO, the eighth emperor of China, is conſidered as its firſt legiſlator. For ſecuring the happineſs of his ſubjects, his endeavours were extended beyond the limits of his own life; and he preferred their intereſt before every other conſideration. "I know my ſon, ſaid he, under a pleaſing exterior, conceals a vicious heart; the ties of blood are not ſtronger than thoſe which unite me to my ſubjects."——A labourer, of the name of Xun, paſſed for the moſt virtuous man in China; Yao ſent for him to court, and had a long converſation with him;

him: and in order to make a trial of his abilities, gave him the government of a province. Xun conducted himſelf with ſo much wiſdom, in his new employment, that the emperor made him his ſon-in-law; and aſſociated him in the imperial power. The two colleagues reigned together with a perfect unanimity twenty-eight years.

MIN, AND CHAO-KANG;
2119 *years before the Chriſtian æra.*

HAN-TSOU uſurped the empire, after having put all the royal family to death, except the empreſs Min, who fled to Yuang, where ſhe gave birth to a ſon, whom ſhe named Chao-Kang, and brought him up ſecretly, having previouſly taken the precaution to change her name.—Eight years after, a report was ſpread that the late emperor Ti-Siang had left a ſon; and Han-tſou, on the information which was given him, ſent people to make the neceſſary re-

ſearches. The empreſs Min was ſoon informed of this meaſure, and alarmed at the fate which threatened her ſon, diſguiſed him in the habit of a ſhepherd, and ſent him amongſt the mountains, where he continued ſeveral years in poverty and apprehenſion, unknown to all except his mother. The uſurper notwithſtanding, at length diſcovered the young prince's retreat; and iſſued new orders for his deſtruction: but the empreſs, a ſecond time warned of the danger, found means to get Chao-Kang admitted amongſt the domeſtics of the governor of Yu, who had formerly demonſtrated the moſt faithful attachment to his father; but at the ſame time ſtrictly forbid him to reveal the ſecret of his birth, until ſhe had proved this nobleman's fidelity. The governor, who was called Mi, ſoon however diſtinguiſhed his new domeſtic: intereſted by his youth, and ſtruck with the nobleneſs of his figure and manners, he firſt obſerved him with ſurpriſe, and afterwards with curioſity; and on putting ſome queſtion to the young prince,

prince, he received ſuch confuſed anſwers, as redoubled his ſuſpicions. After a whole year had elapſed, Mi, being abſolutely determined to penetrate the myſtery, called Chao-Kang into his cloſet, and conjured him to open his heart: "For, added he, I have eaſily diſcovered that you are not born to this obſcurity and low eſtate in which you now are." "It is however true, replied the prince, that I have always lived in wretchedneſs: Heaven has beſtowed only one gift on me, but that gift can well compenſate for the loſs of every other; it is a tender and virtuous mother, who has taught me to ſupport misfortune and poverty without complaining." "And this mother, replied the governor with emotion, this mother, happy in poſſeſſion of ſuch a ſon, where is ſhe? What is her name?" At this queſtion, Chao-Kang bluſhed and caſt down his eyes. Mi, whoſe anxiety increaſed with his aſtoniſhment, redoubled his inquiries: Chao-Kang, with a timid and gentle air, ſaid ſighing, "Will you deceive me? Ought I ſtill to fear you? Can he who is able to

inſpire confidence, betray it?" At theſe words the governor interrupted him, and proteſted his diſcretion and ſecrecy, with the moſt ſolemn aſſeverations. Chao-Kang, affected and convinced, no longer heſitated to make a full diſcovery of his ſituation. He had ſcarcely finiſhed when Mi fell at his feet, and melting into tears, while he embraced his knees; exclaimed, "Oh! my ſovereign! my maſter! What! have I beheld you a whole year without knowing you? Ah! ought you after condeſcending to chooſe my houſe for an aſylum, to have concealed yourſelf from me in this wretched diſguiſe, could you doubt my fidelity? Speak, my lord; command me, my fortune, my arm, and my life, all I have is yours." Chao-Kang, at theſe words, felt how delicious a ſenſation gratitude produces in a pure and uncorrupted heart; he tenderly embraced the governor, and with tears of joy and ſenſibility, conjured him to acquaint the empreſs with all that had paſſed; for I muſt not, will not, ſaid he, take another ſtep, without the counſels and ſanction of my mother.

ther. Mi inſtantly diſguiſed himſelf and went to ſeek the empreſs, who at firſt gave way to the moſt fearful apprehenſions on finding her ſon had diſcovered to him his ſecret; but a truly great ſoul cannot long harbour ſuſpicion. Mi ſoon diſſipated her fears; they conſulted together on the precautions neceſſary to be taken, and at laſt determined on ſuch a plan of conduct as prudence and the exiſting circumſtances pointed out.

Mi ſent the prince to Lo-fen, where he had purchaſed lands, and gave him five hundred men, to cultivate them and ſerve him; he beſides offered his two daughters as pledges for his fidelity, and Chao-Kang married them both. Chao-Kang then retired to Lo-fen, which was in fact a deſert, employed the leiſure of his ſolitude in that ſtudy and meditation which beſt could form his heart and mind; and exerciſed himſelf in the noble art of governing. Every hour had its allotted occupation, ſometimes he trained his men to fatigues by hunting and other laborious exerciſes, and at

others he conferred with the wiſeſt of them on ſubjects of morality, and legiſlature; one part of the day was conſecrated to public audiences, and another to military evolutions. Succeſs crowned a conduct ſo wiſe and meritorious. In a few years, the little country of Lo-ſen was totally changed; all diſputes ceaſed; order, union and happineſs reigned throughout. The eſteem and admiration which the conduct of Chao-Kang inſpired in all his neighbours, at length reached the court of the uſurper, who did not withhold his praiſes from the young lord of Lo-ſen.

Mi, ſtill attentive to the intereſt of his prince, perceiving every thing diſpoſed to favour a revolution, began by revealing the ſecret of Chao-Kang's birth, to the heads of the nobility; in whom this diſcovery cauſed equal joy, and enthuſiaſm. The chief of the provincial governors, eagerly undertook to furniſh him with neceſſary troops: theſe he led in perſon againſt the tyrant, whom he defeated, took priſoner,

er, and aſcended the throne, which his virtues rendered him ſo worthy of. He had known adverſity; had felt how neceſſary the help of others was to his ſucceſs, therefore never abuſed his power over men; but was juſt and compaſſionate; and the empreſs enjoyed the reward of her virtues, in beholding her ſon ſeated on the throne of his anceſtors, and receiving the public honours and approbation her conduct had ſo well merited. The patience and wiſdom with which the revolution was effected, is what renders this hiſtory moſt remarkable. A woman and a mother, the faithful guardian of an important ſecret nearly forty years; the legitimate heir of a vaſt empire, joining the courage of an hero to the prudence of a ſage; and during a confinement of fifteen years [a] in a deſert, he learns how to fill the throne he appears to forget, whilſt the only man

[a] When Chao-Kang aſcended the throne, he had a ſon old enough to command his army; and this ſon, who was named Ti-Chan, contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the deciſive battle which dethroned the uſurper.

man who is the confidant of his claims, inſpired with the moſt animated attachment in concerting the events, unites to an indefatigable zeal, all the caution and moderation of the moſt perfect prudence. This extraordinary union of qualities ſo rare, ſo eſtimable, and ſo oppoſite with views ſo profound, doubtleſs forms one of the moſt aſtoniſhing aſſemblages that hiſtory ever offered.

The Emperor OUEN-KONG.

The Emperor Ouen-Kong thought he not only owed a lively and tender gratitude to the inſtructors of his youth, but likewiſe every outward demonſtration of deference and reſpect. On a day, paſſing by the door of one of his governors, he as uſual, made a profound obeiſance, at which his followers appearing ſurpriſed: he ſaid, "It is but "juſt to pay this reſpect to a man who is "great from perſonal merit; I am, as yet, "only

" only ſo from my rank and power. What
" then do I not owe to him, who has taught
" me to acquire that real greatneſs, which
" can be attained by virtue only."

Hiſt. generale de la Chine.

HAN-OU-TI.

One of the principal officers of this prince was ſent to examine the damage which had been done by a dreadful fire, in one of the provinces; but meeting on the road more than ten thouſand families reduced to the moſt extreme wretchedneſs, he took upon himſelf to order the public granaries to be opened, and their ſtores diſtributed. Such a meaſure, without the imperial ſanction, was ſufficient to incur the penalty of death pronounced by the laws, againſt ſuch offences. Ki-ngan, on his return therefore, threw himſelf at the foot of the throne, expecting the fatal blow; but Han-ou-ti, ſtruck with his magnanimity,

and

and courage, ſaid to him, "You had been infinitely more culpable, had you not ſuccoured the unfortunate: you have only foreſtalled my intentions—Should I be the father of my people, if I puniſhed him who has preſerved their lives?"

Hiſt. generale de la Chine.

THE EMPEROR HAN-N-GAI-TI.

THE Emperor was one day walking in the Menagery, accompanied by ſeveral of his wives, when a bear eſcaped from its confinement, and made directly up to him: the frightened women all fled, except one, named Song-Chi, who had the courage to wait the animal's approach, and threw herſelf between it and the Emperor: the creature having approached within a few paces of them made a ſudden ſtop, and then returned quietly to its den. The Emperor, aſtoniſhed at the woman's intrepidity, was anxious to know, what had induced her to expoſe herſelf to the fury of this ferocious animal.

She

She replied, " I am but a woman, my life is of little conſequence to the happineſs and tranquillity of the ſtate; but yours muſt doubtleſs be of infinite value, and therefore, to preſerve it, I would not heſitate to ſacrifice my own. The Emperor, affected at her generoſity, diſtinguiſhed her ever from the reſt, and treated her with ſuperior tenderneſs and reſpect.

Same Volume.

TCHING-TSE.

In the thirty-ninth year of the Chriſtian æra, this heroine firſt began to diſtinguiſh herſelf, by undertaking to deliver her country from the Chineſe yoke. Endowed with a ſuperior mind, and an intrepid courage, capable of confronting all dangers, ſhe impatiently beheld her people victims to the tyranny of the Chineſe governor, who had been ſent to keep them in ſubmiſſion, (for it was a conquered nation) and who exerciſed

ciſed over them, the moſt atrocious cruelty and injuſtice. Tching-tſe finding no man courageous enough to attempt their delivery, reſolved to do it herſelf, and began by ſecretly influencing the neighbouring kingdoms, (who were equally deſirous of recovering their liberty). Without diſcovering her name and ſex, ſhe ſoon levied troops, and appointed them a general rendezvous, and being ignorant under whoſe command they were to be, were aſtoniſhed to ſee a woman preſent herſelf before them; but ſhe ſpoke with ſo much wiſdom and force, and ſhewed ſo determined a courage, that they unanimouſly ſubmitted to her orders. Tching-tſe accordingly led them againſt the Imperialiſts, who had aſſembled at the firſt alarm of a revolt. Our heroine was however victorious, ſhe took ſixty-five of their cities, and cauſed herſelf to be proclaimed queen of her newly-acquired dominions. But the emperor, aſhamed that a woman ſhould have wreſted from him ſo large a part of his poſſeſſions, raiſed a new army, and gave the command to one of his moſt experienced generals.

generals. The new queen did not decline the combat; and ſuſtained the ſhock with a bravery that aſtoniſhed the enemy; ſhe was ſeen in every part of the army, with a ſabre in her hand, animating her troops by her own example; every thing gave way before her; the action was fierce and obſtinate, and continued the whole day with an equal advantage on both ſides; if the allies of the intrepid Tching-tſe had ſeconded her valour, the victory had been theirs, but on the approach of night, the auxiliaries having baſely abandoned their ranks, the heroine notwithſtanding her efforts to retain them, was involved in their flight; and the Chineſe general purſued them with ſo much vigour, that the inſurgents were completely routed, and entirely diſperſed.

HAN-MING-TI.

HAN-MING-TI, amongſt his wives had one extremely beautiful, ſenſible, and amiable,

and whoſe virtues rendered her worthy of his peculiar regard: he loved her above all the reſt, and would have raiſed her to the imperial dignity, but her having no children was an almoſt inſurmountable obſtacle. The empreſs-mother, who had likewiſe a great affection for this princeſs, propoſed to the emperor, that ſhe ſhould adopt one of his ſons by another wife; Machi, (for ſo was the favourite named) conſented with tranſports of the moſt lively joy to receive the child, yet in his cradle, and laviſhed on him all the cares and tenderneſs of a mother. The emperor, delighted and affected, heſitated no longer to proclaim her empreſs. But even this elevation did not dazzle her; more ſimple and modeſt than before, ſhe employed herſelf wholly in directing the education of the young prince, who, by her precepts and example, increaſed in knowledge and virtue, and was declared the hereditary ſucceſſor. Machi applied herſelf to reading, diſdaining pomp, and baniſhing magnificence from her habits, which were ſimple, and devoid of ornament,

even

even on days of public ceremony. The women at the court began by ridiculing, and ended by imitating her manner of dreſs; at length convinced, that ſimplicity could not take from, and might add to their charms.* This princeſs preſerved to the end of her life, the ſame modeſty and moderation; and her adopted ſon, when poſſeſſed of the throne, ſtill preſerved towards her as much reſpect and tenderneſs as if ſhe was his real mother: and which he was deſirous of publicly demonſtrating, by raiſing the brothers

* Luxury has ſince this period arrived to an aſtoniſhing exceſs in China; hiſtory aſſures us that Che-Hou, the moſt magnificent prince who ever reigned there, erected a palace in the principality of Tchao; the walls of which were conſtructed of precious ſtones of different colours, and the tiles covered with the moſt beautiful varniſh; the bells were of gold, the pillars of ſilver, the door-curtains trimmed with pearls, and the partitions of the apartments ornamented with precious ſtones; but the moſt extraordinary thing in this palace, was a regiment of cavalry, compoſed of one thouſand beautiful girls, all tall and well-made; they wore magnificent caps like helmets, and ſuperb habits. They formed the king's body-guards, and attended him wherever he went.

of Machi (who, in conſequence of his adoption, were become his maternal uncles) to the dignity of princes of the ſecond order. But as this rank was ordinarily the recompence of ſignal ſervices, and as they had not diſtinguiſhed themſelves in any remarkable action, the empreſs oppoſed with an invincible reſiſtance, the emperor's will; who at length, deſpairing to ſubdue her reſolution, gave his uncles the title of princes, without her knowledge; but as ſoon as ſhe was informed, ſhe expreſſed an unaffected ſorrow. "I have, ſaid ſhe, always endeavoured to "avoid every thing that might ſully my re- "putation, and even now, though bending "under the weight of years, I watch over "my conduct with the ſame circumſpec- "tion; but this ſo little merited elevation "of my brothers, at once deſtroys all my "hopes; and I ſhall have the inexpreſſible "grief of deſcending to my grave without "reaping the fruit of my moderation." As the brothers of Machi could not however without hazarding the diſpleaſure of the emperor, refuſe to receive the title of princes,

ces, they accepted it, but without either retaining the authority or receiving the emoluments. Two months after their elevation, the empreſs died, in 129, deſervedly regretted by the whole empire. Fortune raiſes up enemies only for thoſe whom her gifts intoxicate, but the univerſal admiration of mankind will always be the fruit of moderation.

Same Volume.

LICOU-TSONG.

THE cruelties of Licou-tſong, king of Han, had made him as much an object of terror to his ſubjects, as his conqueſts had rendered him formidable to his enemies; ſo that his general and firſt miniſter, determined no longer to ſee their countrymen, victims to his oppreſſion without forcibly remonſtrating with him, on the enormity of his conduct. For this purpoſe they repaired together to the palace, each carrying a cof-

ſin with him, and after fully diſcloſing the motives of their errand, added, " The paſt " has been ſufficient to convince us of all " we have to apprehend in ſpeaking to you " thus; but we ſhould be unworthy the dig- " nities we hold, if the fear of death could " prevent our fulfilling our duty. Our cof- " fins are at the door of the palace; if you " put us to death, you will inſure our glo- " ry." Licou-tſong, full of rage, and aſ- toniſhment at theſe words, flew to ſeat him- ſelf on his throne, and inſtantly command- ing them to be brought before him, aſked, with a countenance full of anger, If their deſigns was to rank him as a tyrant. But theſe noble men, unmoved at the wrath or menacing air of their maſter, perſiſted in re- preſenting the picture of his ill-conduct in the moſt expreſſive and glowing colours. At length, the prince forcibly ſtruck with the energy and firmneſs with which they ſpoke, and as if recovering himſelf at once from a lethargy, heaving a profound ſigh, exclaimed, " Till this moment, I have been " a man plunged in guilt; my natural diſ-

" poſition

" poſition is not bad; and yet, but for the " ardour, zeal and courage you have ſhewn " this day, I ſhould never have recovered " from the dreadful infatuation which has " marked my life." From this moment, he was entirely cured of his vicious propenſities, and delayed not to recompenſe his faithful miniſters, and repair his injuſtice towards his ſubjects. Thus did the courageous magnanimity of two virtuous individuals, ſucceed in reforming a tyrant, and procuring the happineſs of a whole empire.

Volume the Fourth.

FOU-KIEN.

FOU-KIEN, prince of Tſin, deſigning to render himſelf maſter of the empire, laid ſiege to Font-Ching. This place was defended by one of the greateſt generals in China, a man named Tcheou-Yao; his intention was to bury himſelf in the ruin of the place, rather than yield; but his mother, whom he

had ſent out of the city, having been taken by the beſiegers, the fear of the ill-treatment ſhe might meet with, obliged him at length to ſurrender. The generals having extolled the courage of Tcheou-Yao, to the prince of Tſin, he became deſirous of engaging him in his ſervice, and on his refuſal to accept a military command, even offered him an important part in the government; to which he replied, " Prince, I can never forget the fidelity I owe the emperor, my maſter: the tenderneſs I bear my mother, is the only motive which has determined me to ſurrender: your majeſty is pleaſed to grant me my life, let me then employ it to protect her who gave it me; ſatisfied with this preſent, I can accept no employment, be it ever ſo important, by which I may appear to ſacrifice the intereſt of my ſovereign." Fou-kien, charmed with the virtuous ſentiments of this commander, no longer importuned him, but ever after preſerved for him the moſt lively eſteem.

KAO-TSOU.

KAO-TSOU, founder of the dynaſty of Song, when he had the government, took care to recompenſe all who had contributed to his elevation, or to whom he owed obligations of any kind; his nurſe he raiſed to the name of empreſs mother; becauſe ſhe had adopted him for her ſon, when his father reduced to a ſtate of wretchedneſs, had been forced to abandon him; ſhe had likewiſe, till the time of his proſperity, furniſhed him with the neceſſaries of life, by the labour of her hands, and he never after failed demonſtrating towards her the moſt tender and profound reſpect, and when more than ſixty years of age, went himſelf every morning to inquire after her health.

Volume the Fifth.

A CITIZEN of Yuen-Yang, having had the misfortune in a diſpute to kill an officer of juſtice, was condemned to death. His ſon, fifteen years of age, over-

overwhelmed with grief and deſpair, preſented himſelf before the emperor, to entreat that he might die in the place of his father; the monarch, aſtoniſhed at his requeſt, imagined ſome friends of the father had prevailed on him to take this ſtep; and ſent his firſt miniſter to interrogate him: "However "young, replied the youth, I know the va- "lue of life, and fear death: and it is pre- "ciſely this knowledge, and this fear, "which induce me to aſk to die for my fa- "ther: it is from him I have received my "life; to behold him periſh, would be to "me a thouſand times more dreadful than "death itſelf. Do you imagine it neceſſary "that I ſhould be taught a ſentiment ſo na- "tural?" The emperor, affected with ſuch an inſtance of filial piety, pardoned the criminal, and would have recompenſed the youth, as an example to poſterity; but he abſolutely refuſed to accept of any thing: "For, ſaid he, your favours would inceſ- "ſantly renew the remembrance of my fa- "ther's condemnation, which muſt be equal- "ly diſgraceful to us both."

DURING the civil wars, which diſtracted the empire of China, in the ninth century, a governor of the city of Koen-Chan, defended it to the laſt extremity. The beſieging general, aware of the difficulty, augmented his troops, and renewed the attack with ſo much vigour, that at length he reduced it; and finding it contained nothing but an handful of half famiſhed ſoldiers, he exclaimed in anger to the governor: "how could you with ſo ſmall a number of men, have the temerity to reſiſt ſo long?" "Do you believe, replied the other, "that I would have ſurrendered at all, if my people had not been reduced to the ſtate in which you ſee them?" The conqueror admiring his bravery and fidelity, granted him, and his ſoldiers, life and liberty.

HOANG-SOU-YU, AND MOU-JONG-YEN.

HOANG-SOU-YU, and Mou-jong-yen, who com-

commanded a body of Chineſe cavalry againſt the Tartars, determined rather to periſh than fly, and for a long time combated them with an heroic courage; Hoang-ſou-yu, had his horſe killed under him, but continued to fight on foot, until Tou-chimin, one of his domeſtics, who had never quitted his maſter's ſide, gave him his own. This faithful ſervant ſoon after diſmounted, fell into the hands of the enemy, and his maſter, in deſpair of his loſs, ruſhed forward with a few followers on horſe-back, into the midſt of the Tartars, and with his ſabre opened a way through them to his faithful domeſtic, whom he reſcued and conducted back in ſafety to join the troops.

Seventh Volume.

TAI-TSONG.

THE Emperor Tai-Tſong ſent for a man renowned for his virtue and talents from the country, to be with his ſon, whom he had declared

declared heir to the empire. This young prince, ſome time after, raiſed, within the walls of his palace, with infinite ſkill and labour, ſeveral artificial mountains; and as they were finiſhed, invited a number of the principal officers of the houſehold, to a grand feaſt; after which he conducted them to ſee theſe curioſities, which each of the gueſts praiſed extremely; but Yao-tan (ſo the young prince's governor was named) after having beheld them, heaved a profound ſigh. The prince, deſirous to obtain his approbation, preſſed him to examine them and give his opinion. "I ſee only "then, ſaid the governor, mountains of "blood:" the prince aſtoniſhed, begged he would explain himſelf: "My prince, then, "reſumed he, when I was in the country, "I was witneſs of the barbarous cruelty "with which the tax-gatherers treated the "people, and theſe mountains are raiſed "with this money."

The emperor was himſelf, at the ſame time, having ſome of theſe hills made in his

his gardens; but ordered them all to be levelled with the ground, as ſoon as he heard the words of Yao-tan.

Volume the Eighth.

A GOVERNOR of the Weſtern part of the kingdom of Corea, having more than forty cities under his command, revolted againſt his ſovereign, and declared himſelf a ſubject of the king of the Kins, (another Tartar monarch) and ſent one of his officers to inform him of what he had done. Ou-lo, (for that was the name of the monarch of Kin) replied coolly to the deputy; "You de-
"ceive yourſelves, if you think me capable
"of approving a treacherous action, what-
"ever may be the advantage it procures to
"me. I love all men, to whatſoever na-
"tion they may belong, and I would wil-
"lingly ſee them all at peace. How then
"could you ſuſpect me capable of ſuch
"meanneſs." He immediately ordered the officer to be ſeized, and ſent to the king of Corea.

Volume the Eighth.

A MAHOMETAN merchant, under the reign of Houpilaï Han, (the firſt emperor of the Manchew dynaſty) brought ſome fine pearls to court, for which he demanded a conſiderable price. The emperor was very much inclined to purchaſe, but reflecting a moment on their inutility, he rejected them, ſaying, "would it not be better to employ "the money that is required for theſe bau-"bles, in doing good to my ſubjects?"

Volume the Ninth.

AT the ſame time in which the Song were defending themſelves againſt the Manchews, the governor of a beſieged town belonging to the former, found means to eſcape ſecretly and abandon his poſt. Mi-yeon, his lieutenant, indignant at his cowardice, fallied forth at the head of the garriſon, which he animated by his courage, againſt the Manchews; who at firſt imagined they were coming to ſurrender, but the brave Mi-yeon, cried

cried out, that he was come forth to the combat, and at the ſame inſtant attacked them with an ardour, which the Tartars had been for a long time unaccuſtomed to. Mi-yeon performed prodigies of valour; and though wounded four times with arrows, and in three places with a lance, cut his paſſage through the enemy with his ſabre, until the bridge he was paſſing over, gave way beneath him, and he was taken priſoner. The Manchew general admiring his courage, employed his moſt intimate friends to ſolicit his acceptance of a poſt, which would place him in the number of the Manchew generals. His ſon likewiſe ſeconded their perſuaſions, repreſenting the ſtate in which he would be after his death. "Appear only "in the public ſtreets, replied the hero, and "announce yourſelf the ſon of Mi-yeon, "and every body will be eager to aſſiſt "you." After theſe words, he ſtripped himſelf of his habits, demanded to be put to death and thus periſhed the victim of his fidelity.

HERE are two more anecdotes from the Hiſtory of China, which appear intereſting, but as they are without dates, it was judged right to place them in the margin.*

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* THE Emperor Tai-tſou, reflecting in the midſt of a ſevere winter on the ſufferings of his troops, who were garriſoned with the Tartars at Lexo-tong, ſtripped himſelf of his furs and ſent them, together with all the ſkins he poſſeſſed, to his generals, telling them he would willingly have given the like to each of his ſoldiers: and it is not poſſible, ſays the hiſtory, to imagine, what an effect this teſtimony of compaſſion in the emperor had in reanimating the ardour and courage of the troops. A humane prince will always find men ready to ſacrifice themſelves for him; and from a generoſity natural to mankind, the more unwilling he appears to hazard the lives of his troops, the more eager will they be found to expoſe them to his ſervice.

Hiſtorie de Yu le grand par M. Leclerc.

THE King of Cuſco had three ſons, and a few days before his death, he declared the youngeſt his ſucceſſor, a proof of affection ſo much the more extraordinary, as it was contrary to the laws of the kingdom. The people, after his death, diſapproving this injuſtice, unanimouſly proclaimed

claimed the eldeſt ſon, and ſeated him in triumph on the throne. But the prince, reſpecting the laſt will of his father, refuſed the crown, and placed it himſelf on the youngeſt brother's head, who, with equal generoſity and feeling, declared he would never accept it, and conjured him to yield to the voice of the people, deſirous to reſtore him to thoſe rights he had never juſtly forfeited. This noble refuſal could not ſubdue the ſcruple of the eldeſt prince, who perſiſted in his reſolution, and his brother was equally firm in oppoſing it. Finding at length, they were both invariably fixed in their determinations, they mutually reſolved to yield their reſpective claims to royalty to their ſecond brother; and retired to ſpend their days in a peaceful ſolitude; where, in friendſhip and virtue, they found a noble compenſation for the ſplendour they had reſigned.

JAPAN.

THE chief riches of Japan, conſiſt in gold and ſilver mines, the laſt of which exceed the others very much both in number and produce. Their ſilver is eſteemed the fineſt in the world, and the Chineſe give gold of the ſame weight for it in exchange. The Japaneſe alſo carry on an extenſive commerce in their pearls, and magnificent ſilks, raiſed embroidery of gold, of an exquiſite workmanſhip. White is the colour for mourning, among the Japaneſe; they cover their head when they ſalute each other, and put on habits of ceremony when they are at home, and dreſs plain when they go out; they mount on horſe-back on the right ſide: our moſt delicious diſhes appear to them inſipid, and they have an utter deteſtation of what in our eating is moſt common and natural.

What follows is ſtill more extraordinary: if a great lord, by ſome unfortunate accident or diſgrace, is reduced to a ſtate of indigence, he is not leſs reſpected or leſs proud than in the time of his greateſt elevation. This nation is likewiſe a ſtranger to thoſe paſſionate exceſſes, which other men ſo freely give way to. A Japaneſe has never been known to accuſe Heaven or curſe himſelf, on any reverſe of fortune. It is even very rare to hear any of them complain. Quarrelſome perſons and great talkers are held in ſovereign contempt; and under any vexation or diſappointment, which happens to them, they ſtill preſerve an admirable equanimity and firmneſs of ſoul. No games of chance are allowed, being conſidered as a ſpecies of traffic, unworthy the attention of men of honour.

One thing beſides, that contributes infinitely to the preſervation of many virtues, is this; That there is no man of quality in Japan without a confidential ſervant, who has not only the right, but is expreſsly obliged

obliged to repreſent to his maſter, any fault or error into which he may have ſeen him fall.

Nothing deciſive has yet been diſcovered reſpecting the commencement of the Japaneſe monarchy: it is not very ancient, for its annals trace back only about 1200 years; and yet they have but very weak conjectures concerning its origin. There are ſome authors who have affirmed, that ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable families in China, having formed a conſpiracy againſt the emperor, were diſcovered and exiled; upon which, they went and ſettled in the iſland of Japan, before uninhabited. Others, with more probability ſay, That the firſt inhabitants were a colony from weſtern Tartary; and it is certain, that the character of the Japaneſe reſembles ſo much that of the Tartars, that a Japaneſe, to be well defined, ſhould be called a poliſhed and civilized Tartar.

It is however, ſcarcely to be doubted, that the Japaneſe had a chief who was the foun-

der of their monarchy, and that the deſcendants were the *Daos*, or *Dairis*, who reigned till the ſixteenth century.—Their throne ſeems to have been ſo much the better eſtabliſhed, as beſides a long and peaceable poſſeſſion, they had the art to make themſelves believed, to be the children of the Sun, and that every one after his death, was admitted to the rank of the *Camis* gods; which, however, did not prevent their being dethroned. All that is known of the revolution, which made way for ſo many others is as follows: The firſt dignity in the empire, was that of Cubo Sama. The word *Cubo* ſignifies chief of the army, and *Sama* ſignifies lord: and this addition to the title of *Cubo*, placed the generaliſſimo of the troops likewiſe at the head of all the affairs and councils of ſtate. One favour never fails to produce a deſire of obtaining a greater, and ambition is a torrent, the ſource of which it is eaſy to ſtop, but whoſe courſe it is impoſſible to moderate. That of Cubo Sama was continually increaſing with the condeſcenſion of the emperor; and inſenſibly,

inſenſibly, the ſovereign and the ſubject differed only in name; the miniſter iſſuing commands, and the prince not daring to refuſe his conſent. A ſingle ſtep only remained between the Cubo Sama and the throne, to overleap which, an opportunity alone was wanting. Time and chance ſoon preſented a favourable one. An effeminate Dari rendered himſelf deſpicable; and the Cubo Sama, who governed under his name, perceiving the people not likely to betray any ſurpriſe, if he, who already bore all the weight of the ſovereignty, ſhould likewiſe aſſume the honours of it, and judging himſelf the rather authorized to ſeize the ſceptre, on account of there being no one to oppoſe him, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor: but not to render his uſurpation too flagrant, and in conſideration of the divine origin of the Dairi, he left him all the external diſtinction of his firſt rank. This ſhadow of royalty, ſatisfied a prince who had never poſſeſſed more of the ſovereign power, than the diſpoſal of thoſe favours which were merely honorary,

which

which being ſtill left in his power, ſecured the continuance of a numerous court; for the Japaneſe have always been extremely eager to obtain the ſlighteſt marks of honour; by this means he was ſcarcely ſenſible that he was not the ſole maſter of the empire.

In 1542, three Portugueſe merchants, named Anthony Mota, Francis Zeimot and Anthony Pexot, having embarked at Dodra in the iſland of Celebes, or Macaſſar, in the kingdom of Siam, to go to China; were driven by a tempeſt on the coaſt of Japan, and landed at Congoxima, the ſame year that Don Martin Alphonſo de Soſa, viceroy of the Indies, made his public entry into Goa, having with him, Francis Xavier, one of the ten firſt prieſts of the ſociety of Jeſuits, whom Pope Paul III, had ſent to the Indies in the character of legate of the holy ſee. The merchants were not long at Congoxima without effecting an intercourſe between the two nations; and if they had conducted themſelves with more diſcretion

and

and prudence, Chriſtianity would have been firmly eſtabliſhed in Japan.[a]

Hiſtoire du Japon,
par C. P. Charlevoix. Tome 1.

The following relation is found in the Japaneſe Hiſtory.

A woman was left a widow with three children, and had no other means of ſubſiſtence than what ſhe derived from their labour. The young men having never been accuſtomed to a life of toil, ſcarcely earned common neceſſaries, and were above all things afflicted, at not being able to procure their mother a more comfortable ſubſiſtence. It had been lately proclaimed, that whoever would bring a thief to juſtice ſhould recieve a conſiderable reward. The three

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[a] Father Charlevoix relates, that there was in his time in Japan, an academy of blind people, who applied themſelves to the ſciences, and were held in high eſteem; it was imagined that the privation of ſight preventing their attention from being diſtracted with a multiplicity of objects, rendered them more capable of ſtudy.

three brothers, whom the poverty of their mother affected ten times more than their own indigence, unanimouſly made a reſolution as ſtrange as it was heroic. They agreed that one of the three ſhould paſs for a thief, and that the two others ſhould accuſe, and carry him before a magiſtrate. Lots were drawn which ſhould be the victim of filial affection, and it fell on the youngeſt, who was immediately bound and conducted to the judge, and as a criminal underwent his examination and confeſſed himſelf guilty. He was then ſent to priſon, and the brothers received the promiſed ſum: before they departed with it, they found means to gain admiſſion into the place of his confinement, in order to take a laſt farewell of their unfortunate brother; and ſuppoſing they were unobſerved, threw themſelves into the arms of the priſoner, and by their tears and groans, accompanied by the moſt tender embraces, evinced the exceſs of the grief and deſpair, with which they were penetrated. The magiſtrate, who happened to be in a part of the priſon from whence

whence they could be eaſily ſeen, was aſtoniſhed at the ſcene he beheld, and gave orders to one of his ſervants to follow the two informers, and watch them narrowly. The man obeyed, and at his return related to his maſter that he had traced the two brothers to their houſe, and entered unperceived, ſtopping at the door of their chamber, from whence he could eaſily hear all they ſaid. Their firſt care was to give their mother the money which they had received as the price of their information: the woman teſtified more inquietude than joy at the ſight of ſo conſiderable a ſum; and queſtioned them with eagerneſs on the abſence of their third brother. To which the unfortunate young men could only at firſt anſwer with their tears; but at length, being threatened with the malediction of a parent ſo dear, they diſcloſed to her the dreadful truth. The mother, penetrated with gratitude, terror and admiration, abandoned herſelf to all the tranſports of a juſt deſpair, and ruſhed out of the room with an intention to go and declare every thing to the

the magiſtrate; but was reſtrained by her cruel yet generous children, who both threw themſelves at her feet, whilſt ſhe, a prey to all the moſt impetuous and paſſionate emotions, that anger, grief, and tenderneſs united, could produce, no longer able to ſupport the violence of ſo many diſtracting agitations, fell ſenſeleſs into the arms of her ſon. The magiſtrate, on this recital immediately repaired to the priſon; and interrogated the youngeſt brother, but without being able to induce him to retract a word of his confeſſion. The judge then aſſured him, that he was acquainted with every circumſtance of his hiſtory, and added, that he had only concealed for a moment, this knowledge, becauſe he wiſhed to behold to what an exceſs filial piety might be carried in a virtuous breaſt. He then haſtened to recount this adventure to the Cubo Sama, or ſovereign; and this prince, delighted and aſtoniſhed at an action ſo heroic, deſired to ſee the three brothers, and the happy mother of theſe virtuous children; on whom he heaped praiſes and marks of diſtinction, aſſigning

aſſigning to the youngeſt a penſion of fifteen hundred crowns, and five hundred to each of the others.

Meme Tome.

The firſt perſon who ſuffered martyrdom in Japan, was a woman. The Chriſtians having no church, uſed to go to pray in common at the foot of a croſs they had erected without the city. Amongſt them was a woman, ſlave to a Pagan, who went like the reſt to perform her devotions; but her maſter diſcovering this practice, forbade a repetition of it on pain of death. The ſlave replied, that Chriſtians know how to brave death; and the next morning, repaired as uſual to the croſs: of which, as ſoon as the idolater was informed, he ruſhed out of the houſe in a fury, with a ſabre in his hand, and ſoon overtook the innocent object of his wrath. The courageous Chriſtian at the ſight of him, fell on her knees, ſeeming meekly to reſign her life, and the barbarian inſtantly laid her dead at his feet.

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The rebels having beſieged and ſet fire to the palace of the emperor of Japan, in 1565, obliged him to ſeek ſafety in flight. But being purſued and overtaken, he was conſtrained, with a few faithful ſubjects who had followed him, to turn and combat the rebels, whoſe ſuperior numbers ſoon overwhelmed the royal band, and the emperor falling, expired on the bodies of his dying friends, one of whom yet remained, a young page of about fourteen years of age, who, animated with indignation, and urged by deſpair, fought ſingly againſt a multitude, and had already avenged the death of his maſter, by ſlaying ſeveral of his enemies. When the rebels, charmed with his bravery, laid down their arms, and offered him his life and liberty: No, no, exclaimed the page, being unable to avenge the death of my maſter, I ought to follow him; life would be a diſgrace, if I ſhould owe it to his aſſaſſins: ſaying theſe words, he plunged his ſword in his boſom, and expired on the body of his ſovereign.

Amongſt

Amongſt the Chriſtians of Japan, was a woman who held a diſtinguiſhed rank in the court of the emperor; who firſt had favoured and afterwards perſecuted the Chriſtians. Upon which all thoſe who had been converted, except herſelf, abjured their faith, or diſſembled; but ſhe had the courage not only to glory in hers, but to expoſe for its ſake both her life and fortune. For appearing one day at court with a chaplet on her neck, the king openly teſtified his anger at the ſight: "Sire, ſaid ſhe, this chaplet was a preſent your majeſty yourſelf deſigned to make me; therefore I wear it; and of all the gifts you have ever beſtowed, this will always aſſuredly be moſt dear to me."

In 1613, eight Japaneſe Chriſtians were condemned to be burnt alive. Amongſt the martyrs was a woman named Madeline Mondo, and her ſon, a boy of ten years of age. They were all tied to ſtakes at a convenient diſtance from each other, and the wood ſet on fire; when an inſtant after the cords of the youth burſt aſunder, and he

was

was ſeen at liberty and running through the flames: the people imagined he was going to eſcape, but they were miſtaken, he ſought only his mother, and having found her, threw himſelf into her arms to breathe there his laſt ſigh. Madeline preſſed him to her boſom, forgot her own ſufferings, and ſeemed anxious only to exhort this innocent, tender victim, courageouſly to complete his ſacrifice. In a few moments he ſunk at her feet, ſhe immediately fell on him, and both expired almoſt at the ſame inſtant.

A few years afterwards, a woman ſuffering martyrdom uttered a ſentiment worthy of record. She was condemned with her huſband and three children to be beheaded. When they were come to the place of puniſhment, ſhe begged to ſuffer the laſt, in order, ſhe ſaid, that I may ſee before I die, all thoſe I love in ſafety. Her huſband and two ſons being executed, her daughter, whom ſhe held in her arms, ſtill remained. The mother then raiſing her eyes bathed in tears to Heaven; "God of Mercy, exclaimed

claimed ſhe, I have but one favour left to aſk, that thou wilt accept alſo this laſt ſacrifice I can offer of myſelf and this child, the ſole remains of my family, and all the earthly gifts thou haſt beſtowed upon me." At theſe words ſhe embraced her daughter, and the executioner, with a ſingle blow, accompliſhed the martyrdom of the mother and the child.

Nothing has better proved the truth of religion, than the hiſtory of the martyrs, ſince the promulgation of the goſpel. The intrepidity of theſe glorious victims, ſurpaſſes all the moſt brilliant actions recorded in antiquity; Chriſtian heroiſm has ſomething in it truly divine, and poſſeſſes a characteriſtic peculiar to itſelf, that of an unalterable mildneſs which is the lot only of the Chriſtian hero: every virtue has its limits; and beyond that delicate boundary, which is ſo eaſily overſtepped, it becomes a vice. How is it then poſſible, that a being ſo imperfect as man, ſhould reach this goal, and when attained, know where to ſtop? He either

falls ſhort, or goes beyond the mark—ſuch is humanity. If he performs intrepid actions, it is generally alloyed by a degree of ferocity. Regulus, the moſt admired hero of antiquity, ſubmitted to death, and a thouſand torments, without betraying the ſlighteſt marks of weakneſs; but he likewiſe inſulted his executioner, and curſed Carthage; and had his wife and children been preſent, he doubtleſs, armed with an inflexible firmneſs, would have beheld them without emotion; he could not in fact have been ſoftened, without loſing part of his courage; and to be great it was requiſite he ſhould be inſenſible. Whilſt on the contrary, a Chriſtian martyr, in the midſt of his torments, unites the moſt magnanimous fortitude to the moſt tender ſenſibility; he embraces, exhorts, conſoles his friends, and prays for his perſecutors. This ſublime and genuine perfection of virtue, is not in nature; man, abandoned to himſelf, and without the peculiar aid of divine grace, cannot be at once intrepid and tender, inſenſible to pain and ſenſible to friendſhip, heroic without pride, and perſecuted without reſentment.

LAWS,

LAWS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF FRANCE.

AT the termination of the firſt race of Kings, more than a third part of France was plunged in idolatry; they believed that ſubaltern powers, daughters of Druideſſes,[a] were preſent at the birth of

[a] The Druids were the prieſts and philoſophers of the Gauls, as well as the Britons; they held their ſchools, and aſſemblies in the woods; there were different orders amongſt them; the two principal claſſes were the *Sarronides* who conſecrated themſelves to the inſtruction of youth; and the bards or poets, whoſe talents were employed in celebrating the principal events of the nation and the exploits of the warriors. The Druids had a particular veneration for

their children; and it was from this idea, cuſtomary to ſet out a table in a ſeparate room with diſhes in order to engage the *Mothers*, (ſo they called theſe ſecondary powers) to be favourable to them, and protect the new-born children. This is the origin of our fairy tales, and it is not aſtoniſhing that a people previouſly impreſſed with the belief of ſuch abſurdities, ſhould have corrupted the purity of the Chriſtian religion,

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for oaks. They conſtantly repaired at the beginning of the year to one of their foreſts, and raiſed an altar of turf at the foot of one of the loftieſt oaks, the bark of which was engraved with the names of their moſt puiſſant deities; a Druid habited in a white tunic, then climbed the tree, and with a golden pruning hook cut off the miſſeltoe; which the reſt received in a white veil; it was then ſoaked in water and the ceremony ended by diſtributing it to the people as a preſervative againſt witchcraft and diſeaſes. There were likewiſe Druideſſes who lived in perpetual virginity, they were conſulted as oracles and the power of raiſing and calming tempeſts was attributed to them, &c.

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religion, by mingling with it as they have done ſo many ſuperſtitious follies.

One very ill effect of the ſuperſtition of thoſe unenlightened ages, was the inſtitution of what was called the *Ordeal*, or the *Judgment of God*; there were ſeven in number, viz. the oath, the duel, cold water, hot water, hot iron, communion and the judgment of the croſs. They had recourſe to theſe ordeals or proofs, under the firſt, the ſecond, and even the former part of the third race of kings. In theſe times there were neither magiſtrates, or lawyers, and every one was judged by thoſe of his own profeſſion; the clergy by the biſhops, the French by the Salic [b] law, the gentlemen by the nobles, the people by judges called *centeniers* or by the lords. They

 held

[b] The belief that the Salic law attributed to Pharamond regarded only the ſucceſſion, is erroneous, as it was a collection of regulations on every other ſubject.

This Note is taken from the Chronology of France, in the Annals of virtue.

held there aſſizes or ſittings, at the gates of the churches and cities; and every one pleaded his own cauſe: thoſe of the poor and the widows were firſt called. Money was accepted as a reſtitution for all crimes except thoſe againſt the ſtate; when proofs were wanting and the accuſation was a ſerious one, the accuſed was obliged to ſubmit to the ordeal.

Towards the termination of the reign of Charles the Bald, the Counts and Dukes taking advantage of the troubles, began to convert their titles and commiſſions which were theirs only for life, into hereditary dignities; and made themſelves proprietors of provinces and cities, the adminiſtration of which had only been confided to them for a limited ſpace of time: their example was ſoon followed by thoſe who held leſs conſiderable poſts, and all agreed in mutually ſupporting each other's uſurpations. Such is the origin of *fiefs*, and *arriere-fiefs*, that is to ſay, the agreement by which he who had poſſeſſed himſelf of a town or a borough,

borough, did homage to him who was maſter of a province, acknowledged him as his lord, and ſwore to defend his perſon and poſſeſſions, on condition that on his ſide he ſhould protect and never refuſe him juſtice; thus ambition and cupidity produced ſlavery and tyranny. Hugh Capet in order to maintain his throne, diminiſhed the rights, but confirmed the uſurpation of the counts; ſo that the greater vaſſals all held their fiefs of the crown, and the leſſer of them introduced into the ſtate a new ſpecies of authority, which they gave the name of *ſuzerainté*.[c] The vaſſal did homage for his lands bare-headed on his knees, and with ſword or ſpurs, his hands held in thoſe of his lord who was ſeated and covered; homage was liege or ſimple. By the former the vaſſal engaged himſelf to ſerve his lord in perſon, for or againſt all whom he deſired; in the latter he was allowed to ſubſtitute another in his place; the lord then inveſted

[c] The Souzerain is a Lord Paramount.

the vaſſal by giving him a ſword, a banner, a glove or keys, according to the cuſtom of the country. Reciprocal duties were eſtabliſhed between the lords and the vaſſals, which formed a tolerable reaſonable ſyſtem of juriſprudence. Louis le Gros laboured with ſome degree of ſucceſs, to retrench the authority which the former had arrogated to themſelves, both by diminiſhing their judicial powers, and appointing commiſſaries in the provinces, to examine the conduct of the counts and dukes, and redreſs the complaints of any who had been maltreated by them. Louis le Gros was aided in this important undertaking by his miniſters, who were four brothers called *les Garlandes*.

Before the eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France, the Franks had but a ſmall number of *ſerfs* or ſlaves, whom they treated as if they were their children; the wars augmented their numbers, becauſe they made ſlaves of their priſoners, and they were conſidered by the ſoldiers as the moſt valuable booty.

ty. Under Louis le Gros, the people might all be divided into two claſſes of ſlaves, the firſt were thoſe who devolved to the poſſeſſor with his lands; the others were in a leſs ſervile ſtate of dependence, but they were obliged to give their labour to their lords without recompence whenever they required it, and to pay certain fines they had a right to exact. The abſolute dependence of the *ſerfs* on their maſters, gave the latter too much authority; Louis le Gros found means to remedy theſe inconveniences, by the eſtabliſhment of the commons, which in time became the *Tiers Etats.*[d]

The French under the firſt race of kings, were accuſtomed to aſſemble every year in the Champ de Mars, ſo called becauſe the diets were held in the month of March; it was afterwards for the ſame reaſon, altered to

[d] Under the firſt race of kings, when a man could not pay his debts, he went to his creditor, preſented to him a pair of ſciſſars, and became his ſlave by cutting or ſuffering the creditor to cut his hair off.

Eſſais ſur Paris.

to the Champ de Mai. In theſe aſſemblies their deliberations were on peace and war, the reformation of abuſes in government, the finance, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, on the appointment of guardians to the King, if a minor, &c.

The levying impoſts was a cuſtom ſcarcely underſtood in the ancient times of the monarchy. The wealth of the Kings, as well as the nobles conſiſted only in lands, quit-rents, confiſcations, and tolls both on the export and import of merchandiſes. Their gold, ſilver, and coſtly furniture, were chiefly the ſpoils of war. Sometimes the king exacted tythes from the clergy, at other times on the lands of his ſubjects, but theſe impoſitions were rare and uncertain.

Dict. des Mœurs et des contumes des Francois.

Chivalry conſidered as a dignity, which gave the firſt military rank, and conferred by a kind of inveſtiture accompanied with peculiar ceremonies and a ſolemn oath, would

would be difficult to trace farther than the eleventh century. The firſt places which the young nobility, when paſt childhood were given to fill, where thoſe of pages, valets, or damoiſeaux (names all equally common, to ſquires)[c] and the firſt duties they inculcated in them were the love of God and the reſpect due to women. The ſquires were diſtinguiſhed into different claſſes according to the employments allotted them, that is to ſay into ſquires of the body or the perſon ſquires of the horſe, the chamber or chamberlains; the firſt was the moſt honourable; they were ſtyled ſquires of the Lord or the Lady, according to whichever their ſervice were devoted. The eve of a Tournament was celebrated by kind of juſts called eſſays or proofs, they were admitted to partake the honour of knighthood, at twenty-one years of age, but there were many exceptions to this rule, ſevere faſts, whole nights paſſed in prayer,

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[c] The other domeſtics of the inferior orders were ſtyled *gros varlets*, varlets.

prayer, with the prieſts in the churches and chapels, rigid penances, and the euchariſt received with the moſt exemplary devotions, baths uſed to figure the preſuppoſed purity of the mind, and white robes, as its ſymbols, ſuch were the chief preliminaries to their entrance into the noble order of knighthood. Valour carried to a romantic height inſpired the moſt ſingular oaths; as for example, that of being the firſt to fix their pennants on the walls, or the higheſt tower of the beſieged places, or throwing themſelves into the midſt of the enemy to give the firſt blow, &c. The moſt authentic account we have of any of theſe extravagant vows is, as it is called the vow of the *pheaſant*, or the *peacock*, the ceremonies of which conſtituted a feſtival, and the knight judged moſt worthy, was appointed to carve and diſtribute the pheaſant.[f]

The

[f] In 1414 John of Bourbon in honour of his wife, made a vow with ſixteen other knights to wear every Sunday a priſoner's manacle on their left leg till they had found an equal

The tournament which repreſented a military action called Caſtille, is a word ſtill uſed to expreſs a difference or quarrel.

The union of brothers in arms, was ſo ſtrict, that it did not permit of the ſlighteſt intercourſe with any one who was not the friend of both. The obligation of mutual aſſiſtance

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equal number of priſoners to combat them. Theſe marks of voluntary captivity were called *empriſes*, or enterpriſes, becauſe he who wore one, proved he reſolved to keep it till he had accompliſhed his deſigns. From this circumſtance, it perhaps aroſe that the French word *entrepris*, is ſometimes uſed to ſignify embarraſſment.

This note is taken from M. Bletterie's remarks, at the end of his tranſlation of Tacitus's deſcription of Germany.

M. Bletterie likewiſe relates the following etymology; "The Germans," ſays he, "were ſo fond of gaming, that when they had nothing elſe to play for, they pledged themſelves and became ſlaves to ſatisfy the winner." As it is well proved that the Franks were a people of Germany, we may conclude that our cuſtom of holding debts of honour as they are called, the moſt ſacred of any, is a veſtige of the ancient exactitude of the Germans, in fulfilling this ſort of engagement, and from that without doubt is derived our expreſſion of "ſlave to his word; *Eſclave de ſa parole.*

aſſiſtance in the time of danger, from one brother to another was ſtronger even than that which the ladies had a right to require; the ſervice of the ſovereign, was however more binding than either. The Brothers had one common purſe, their habits and armour were alike; they were willing that the enemy ſhould miſtake either for the other, and rejoiced to be expoſed to the ſame dangers. A knight was the protector of the unfortunate, and the defender of women; from theſe he alone received the reward of his toils, yet he was notwithſtanding expected to ſacrifice love to friendſhip, and to his country theſe, and every other the deareſt to his heart. The pomp and ceremonies of ancient chivalry, preſent a picture of every thing that valour, generoſity, gallantry and friendſhip can inſpire, moſt brilliant and heroic. And the fraternity of knights-errant were the performers of exploits which in the preſent times ſovereigns are alone able to execute. They aſſociated together for the laudable purpoſe of exterminating the robbers, with which the provinces were infeſted;

infeſted; delivering diſtant nations from the yoke of infidels, dethroning an uſurper, and avenging an oppreſſed monarch; immortal actions, which in theſe days appear mad and chimerical, becauſe we are not ſuſceptible of the paſſions, or the generous ſentiments that produced them. If a knight was rich enough to be able to furniſh the ſtate with a number of men at arms, and maintain them at his own expence, he was allowed to add to the title of knight, or knight bachelor, that of *Banneret*, and their privilege was to carry a ſquare flag at the top of their lance, whereas thoſe of ſimple knights, had two long ends or points, like the vanderals which are ſometimes made uſe of in church ceremonies. Other honours ſtill, were offered to the ambition of the knights bannerets. The parapets, and towers, which ſerved as a defence to the caſtles, belonged only to the nobility; and they were formed differently according to the rank of the inhabitant.

Knights

Knights who had died from diſeaſe, were repreſented on their tombs in hunting dreſſes; ſuch as had fallen in the field of battle, armed at all points, ſwords and helmets on, &c. Thoſe who died in conſequence of a wound, with a cuiraſs and ſword by their ſide, but without gauntelets, and bareheaded. If a knight diſhonoured his dignity he was reduced to a ſtate of the utmoſt ignominy, deſpoiled of his honours, by a ceremonial that much reſembles that, uſed on ſimilar occaſions with the clergy. The knight was firſt conducted to a ſcaffold, were his armour was broken and trod under foot, his arms was eraſed from his ſhield, which being hung round the neck of a horſe was dragged through the dirt; kings, heralds, and pourſuivants at arms, were generally the miniſters of this juſtice, during the execution of which, they gave the criminal the moſt opprobious epithets: the prieſt then recited the prayers uſed at the vigils of the dead, and repeated the one hundred and ſeventh pſalm, which is full of maledictions and imprecations againſt traitors;

a baſon

a baſon of warm water, was thrown on the head of the criminal, to efface the ſacred character ſtamped there by the *Accolade*, he was then placed on a bier, covered with a winding ſheet, and at laſt carried to the church, were the funeral ſervice was performed, the ſame as if he was dead. The accidental death of Henry the Second, in the midſt of his court, was a mortal blow to tournaments and chivalry.[g]

The brave Montluc who was knighted by the Duc D' Enguien, after the battle of the Ceriſolles, in 1544, was almoſt the laſt knight created ſo in the field of bat-

 tle.

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[g] Notwithſtanding this accident knight errantry would very probably have revived, but for the romances which ſo forcibly ridiculed it; Don Quixote above all; this admirable work deſervedly tranſlated into all languages, did it more harm than the death of Henry the ſecond. It is well known that Michael Cervantes intended to laugh at the taſte the Duke of Lerme had for knight errantry; but woe be to him, who ſucceeds in turning virtue, and heroiſm into ridicule.

tle. The ancient knights, were accuſtomed to name their ſwords; from hence the old romance writers ſpeak with ſo much diſtinction of *Joyeuſe*, the ſword of Charlemagne; *Flamberge*, of Brandimart; *Baliſarde*, of Renand; *Durandel*, of Roland: *Hautecierge* of Oliviers; *Courtin* of Oger, &c.[h] The duke of Orleans, brother to Charles the ſixth, aſked John of Bautmont a knight of Bretagne, to give him his ſword, offering at the ſame time to beſtow on that celebrated man's daughter, a conſiderable portion as a recompence. This young lady had no fortune; but William de Roſvinien married her, refuſed the offered portion, and kept the ſword himſelf. Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, ſent to ſeek for the ſword of the chevalier Bayard, to place it in the gallery at Turin; he did not ſucceed in his reſearches, and the duke was obliged to be content with the chevalier's Habergeon which he ſubſtituted in its

[h] To theſe the tranſlator adds *Excaliber* the ſword of our King Arthur.

its place. Don Pedro de Tolena the Spaniſh ambaſſador, meeting one day in the Louvre an officer with Henry the Fourth's ſword, ſtopt, and ſetting one knee to the ground; kiſſed it, ſaying "Thus let me do "honour to the moſt glorious ſword in "Chriſtendom."

There were no proper coats of arms, before the twelfth century. They took their origin from the firſt cruſade, in which every one had a device, and other marks to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt. It is only ſince the time of Charles the fifth, that the number of fleur de lis, in the French arms, were fixed to three: before that period they were unlimited. The firſt cruſade produced the different ſorts of croſſes, beſants, lions, leopards, ſhells, and martlets, which are made uſe of in eſcutcheons; likewiſe the names of azure and gules [1] derived from the Perſians and Arabians. The tournaments furniſhed the names

[1] Red and blue.

of chevrons, pales, and jumelles, which compoſed a part of the barrier round the encloſure, in which they were celebrated; the figures of ſtars, and animals, came from the names which the champions and aſſailants gave themſelves; as for example, knights of the dragon, the ſtar, the creſcent, the eagle, or the ſwan: many compoſed their coats of arms, of pieces of their armour; from whence ſwords, lances, ſpurs and helmets are frequently met with, in heraldry; others from their ordinary exerciſes, and amuſements; from whence came bugle horns, falcons, jays, &c. Originally the nobility, only were allowed to have coats of arms; and it was ſtill a cuſtom, in the reign of Charles III, to wear their arms embroidered on their habits.

Duelling was anciently a common method of deciding diſputes among the nobility; from which even the clergy, and the monks, were not exempt: but obliged to furniſh a ſubſtitute in their places. The conqueror, as is well known, was always reputed innocent.

nocent.[k] There were likewiſe duels in which one knight challenged another to ſtand forth the champion of ſome Lady, purely to ſhow their gallantry, or diſplay their bravery, and ſkill at arms; but theſe challenges had ſeldom ſanguinary conſequences.

The duel between Jarnac, and Chataigneraie, in 1547, under Henry the Second, was the laſt authoriſed one. Henry the Second was ſo much afflicted at the death of the latter, who was his favourite; that he ſwore to aboliſh the cuſtom of duelling. "Henry the Fourth," continues Mr. St. Foix, "was by more than ſeven thouſand "letters of pardon, diſpatched from the "chancery, made ſenſible that at leaſt, ſev-"en or eight thouſand gentlemen had been "killed in duels, during aſpace of eighteen

 "years.

[k] So the ſtrongeſt, and the moſt ſkilful, was always held in the right. We can ſcarcely in theſe days conceive it poſſible, that ſuch abſurdities could exiſt, and yet one more cruel and abſurd was a ſhort time ſince in force, which

" years. Duels were rare, while they were
" permitted, for theſe ſeveral reaſons; firſt
" becauſe a man who ſhould fight clandeſ-
" tinely, inſtead of ſatisfying, would be
" held to have wounded his honour; be-
" cauſe by complaining and aſking leave to
" fight he would ſufficiently vindicate it;
" becauſe the judges when informed of
" the quarrel, always endeavoured to re-
" concile the parties; and becauſe it was
" ſcarcely poſſible but that the aggreſſor
" ſhould be intimidated with the oaths he
" was obliged to take, and finally, becauſe
" he muſt vanquiſh or die, and if the latter,
" diſhonourably."

Aurelian,

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which is the Rack, and the compulſatory queſtion put to criminals before they ſuffer it; this abominable corruption of judicial power, is calculated to abſolve villains of robuſt conſtitutions, and deſtroy the feeble and innocent, who whether they ſpeak the truth, or confeſs a crime they are guiltleſs of, are alike condemned; while the criminal againſt whom the proofs are undeniable, gains by it a chance of eſcaping with his life.

Aurelian, an illuſtrious Gaul, who by the name of Clovis eſpouſed the Princeſs Clotilda, offered her before marriage according to cuſtom, a *ſol*, and a *denier*; this cuſtom has for a long time been obſerved in France. Huſbands in theſe days, generally preſent ſome pieces of money: if the intended bride was a widow, the man was obliged to give her three gold *ſols* and a *denier*, which were diſtributed by the judges amongſt the relations who were not heirs of her deceaſed huſband. This ſum purchaſed the huſband a very extenſive power, no leſs than that of being free to diſſipate the portion or eſtates which might have devolved to his wife, without her having the right to demand reſtitution. A free man marrying a ſlave, became one himſelf; and a girl, who ſhould ſuffer herſelf to be carried off, was likewiſe condemned to ſlavery.

The Salic law allowed divorces. During the firſt and ſecond race of kings, a man might not only repudiate his wife, but likewiſe renounce his relations; to do this

he was only required to appear before the judge during a public audience, and break over his head four ſticks, each a yard in length, and throw the pieces on the ground; after this abſurd ceremony, he was wholly quit of his family; his relations were no longer his heirs, nor he theirs. Baſtards anciently ſucceeded to the titles and eſtates of their parents, bore their name and arms, with no other alteration than a bar which croſſed their eſcutcheons diagonally; theſe privileges exiſted till the time of Henry IV. who forbid their aſſuming the rank of nobility without letters patent. It muſt be obſerved, theſe prerogatives were extended only to children of princes and noblemen.

The clergy not only took upon themſelves the office of executors, but alſo not unfrequently compoſed wills in the name of the defunct, and interpreted the intentions of thoſe who died inteſtate, as it ſeemed beſt to themſelves. Some of them did not ſcruple to refuſe ſepulture in conſecrated ground

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to ſuch as had not willed in favour of the clergy;[m] this intolerable ſtretch of power as well as many others, were repreſſed by decrees from the parliament of Paris. Before the French had embraced Chriſtianity, they always choſe a field in which victory had been gained, for the place of the kings, and generals interment, and raiſed over their bodies a kind of barrow, compoſed of ſtones, ſand and turf, which were ſometimes thirty or forty feet in height. There are ſtill many of theſe tombs remaining in France, and the biſhopric of Liege. During the time of the firſt and ſecond race of kings, there were no burial grounds in the interior of Paris; the rich had tombs near the towns and villages, and they were interred in their habits, with their arms and other precious things belonging to them. The lords and ladies followed the funeral of the king in mourning

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[m] Formerly in Spain, theſe pious legacies ſuperceded the payment of debts, and this manner of defrauding the creditors was called, *making the ſoul one's heir.*

mourning habits, and diſhevelled hair, powdered with duſt of aſhes.

Charlemagne condemned thieves for the firſt offence, to loſe an eye; for the ſecond to have their noſe cut off; for the third, to death. When Neuſtria was ceded by Charles the ſimple, to Rollo I. duke of Normandy, this prince began his government by forbidding theft to the Danes, who had till then lived on rapine, and plunder. The public ſurety was ſo inviolably preſerved during his government, that according to ſeveral hiſtorians, there remained ſome bracelets of gold ſuſpended to an oak, for the ſpace of three years; not one having dared to touch them. A long time after his death,[n] his name only pronounced, was an immediate

[n] There ſtill exiſts in France, a ſpot, the lord of which, can ſo far depend on the fidelity and affection of the inhabitants, as to be able to confide to the public honeſty, the care of the fine orchards, he has planted there, which have neither walls nor palliſadoes to defend the entrance; and if one

immediate order for the magiſtrates to reprehend ſome kind of violence. From this is derived the uſe of *la clameur de Haro*, ſo frequent in Normandy, the word Haro being a corruption of Ha Raoul, (Rollo in French) an exclamation uſed to invoke the ſuccour of a prince againſt a powerful enemy. One of the chief cares of St. Louis, in order to prevent all abuſe on the part of the judges, was to determine on the different penalties to be aſſigned to certain crimes.* The firſt ſumptuary laws were inſtituted by Charlemagne. Louis le Debonnaire, made ſome very wiſe ones. Phillippe le Bel made one to fix the number of diſhes which ſhould be ſerved at table; likewiſe the number of robes

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one of the inhabitants, ſhould be found purloining, he would be ſtoned by the reſt. How delightful it is by benevolence and goodneſs to lead men to this point of perfection; and to owe to gratitude all, what fear, the rigour of the laws, and the moſt redoubtable authority united, has never been able to effect.

* It was him who ordered that blaſphemers ſhould have their tongues pierced with a hot iron.

robes one perſon was allowed to buy in a year, and the prices of the ſtuffs of which they were to be made. Four diſhes only were allowed at ſupper; and the beſt wine then drank, was of Orleans, and reckoned excellent, a preſent of it was accounted a very extraordinary favour. The wives only of dukes, counts, and barons, were allowed to have four gowns in a year; and the price of ſtuffs were from ten to twenty-five ſols an ell;[p] and laſtly, for the more obvious diſtinction of the claſſes of his ſubjects, he ordained that no wife of a citizen ſhould keep a carriage, or be lighted home at night with any thing but a wax taper; nor wear *vair*, *gris*, *hermine*, precious ſtones, or a crown of gold and ſilver.[q]

Henry

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[p] It muſt be remembered how greatly the value of moneyis changed.

[q] Louis the eighth, forbid the women of the town wearing certain ornaments, amongſt others, girdles embroidered with gold; theſe regulations were very ill obſerved; and the women of character, ſays M. St. Foix, conſoled themſelves

Henry IV. finding that all the edicts of his predeceſſors againſt luxury, had been ineffectual, made one in which after having expreſsly forbidden his ſubjects wearing gold, or ſilver on their apparel, he adds, "except "women of the town, and ſharpers, whoſe "conduct we do not deign to honour with "our attention."

What our hiſtorians relate of the magnificence of the courts of Clotaire II. and Dagobert, appear to us very improbable; but St. Eloy, well known for his workmanſhip in gold, wore a girdle covered with diamonds, and when he came to the court of theſe kings, made for Clotaire, (it is ſaid) a ſeat of maſſy gold, and a throne of the ſame metal for Dogabert. We may likewiſe form a great idea of the opulence of the eleventh century, and the ſtates in which

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themſelves with the teſtimony of their own conſciences; and from this circumſtance was taken the proverb, "*Bonne renommé vaut mieux que ceinture dorée*," a good name is better than a girdle of gold.

which the arts and commerce then were, from the immenſe riches which the abbot Suger had amaſſed in his church of St. Dennis.[r]

In the plenary courts, ſometimes held under the reigns of the firſt and ſecond race of kings, down to Charles the ſeventh; the king every time gave his officers, and thoſe of the queen and princes new habits; from whence came the term *livree* in Engliſh livery, becauſe theſe dreſſes were delivered, in French *livroit*, at the king's expence. This with the royal table, and equipage as well as the preſents it was then found neceſſary to make to the grandees of the nation, amounted

[r] In the *Garde meuble*, in the ſquare of Louis the fifteenth, were to be ſeen the ancient jewels and furniture of the monarchs of France; amongſt others, tapeſtries uſed in the time of Francis the firſt, whoſe colours are ſtill freſh, they are in good taſte, and very magnificent. There was likewiſe, a ſuperb bed, at which Madame Maintenon worked, the ground is gold, with ſcrolls bordered with ſeed, pearls, and containing little figures ornamented with pearls and precious ſtones.

mounted to an immenſe expence, which a wiſe œconomy retrenched, by ſuppreſſing theſe aſſemblies.

Before the invention of coaches, which only came into uſe at the latter end of the ſixteenth century, every man went on foot, or horſeback. Princeſſes travelled in litters, and ladies on a pillion behind their gentlemen uſhers. Catherine de Medicis, was the firſt who had a coach; the preſident De Thou had one likewiſe, becauſe he had the gout, but his wife continued to ride on horſeback. Theſe coaches were made very like thoſe uſed by public meſſengers. It was only under Louis the thirteenth, that they began to make uſe of ſmall coaches with glaſs windows.'

The

' Tobacco was not known in Europe, till the diſcovery of America by the Spaniards, and was brought into France in 1560. It was at firſt named after thoſe who had introduced it, and ſometimes from the princes, to whom it had been made a preſent; the following are ſome of them; *Nicotiane, Herbe du Grand-Prieur, Herbe a la Reine. Herbe de St. Croix et de Tornabone.* Nicotiana, grand prior's herb,

The ſimplicity of the furniture of our anceſtors, correſponded with that of their edifices. The ordinary ſeats in the rooms, even thoſe of the king, were ſtools, forms, and benches. The queen only, had chairs of the ſofter woods, covered with ſcarlet leather, and ſilk fringes faſtened with gilt nails. Beds of ſix feet in length were called ſmall couches, and the ſame name given to thoſe of ten or twelve feet. The princes however had ſtate apartments, which were adorned with valuable ornaments, gold and ſilver tapeſtries, velvet, and damaſk. Small mirrors

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herb, the queen's herb, St. Croix, and Tornabone's herb; becauſe M. Nicot, the ambaſſador to Portugal, Mr. le Grand Prieur, Queen Catherine de Medicis, Cardinal de St. Croix, Nuncis in Portugal, and Nicholas Tonabone, Legate in France, were the firſt who brought it into repute; theſe names are not now in uſe. It was called Tobacco by the Spaniards, from one of the provinces of the kingdom, Yucatan, or New Spain, on the ſea of Mexico, where it was firſt diſcovered and made uſe of by them, in imitation of the Indians.

Dict. raiſonné univerſel des arts et Metiers, par M. l'Abbe Jaubert.

mirrors of plate glaſs were very rare; the old cuſtom of uſing poliſhed metal, to anſwer their purpoſe, ſubſiſted for a long time.

Long garments were worn by the children of Clovis, and for many ages, by all perſons of diſtinction in France. Under Philippe le Bel the uſual dreſs of men, was a long tunic; a ſhort one, except in the army was worn only by Servants. Under Charles V. neither ruffs nor bands were known, and a ſhort habit was the only one in faſhion. Charles VII, revived long ones; under Louis XI, ſmall doublets were worn, the hair long and buſhy, and the ſhoes armed with points half an ell in length.[a] A tight doublet, and a ſmall

 cloak,

[a] They were called *ſouliers a la poulöine*, and firſt introduced under Philippe le Bel; the points came from the toe, and their length was proportionate to the quality of the wearer; they were ornamented with horns, claws, or ſome other fantaſtic figure. The Biſhops thundered out invectives for a long time, without ſucceſs againſt this

cloak, which did not come lower than the girdle, was the favourite dreſs of Henry II. and his children; this Prince likewiſe introduced the uſe of ruffs, and bands, or falling down collars. The habit of the Ladies underwent the ſame revolutions; it however appears that for nine centuries, they were very little taken up with their dreſs. Their head dreſſes were extremely ſimple, their linen plain; and their gowns embroidered on the right ſleeve with their huſbands arms, and on the left with their own, were very advantageous to the ſhape; but came up ſo high as entirely to cover their necks; it was not till the reign of Charles VI, that they begun to expoſe the ſhoulder, The galant reign of Charles VII, introduced bracelet collars, and ear pendants. Agnes Sorel was, it is ſaid, the firſt French woman, who wore diamonds. Under Louis XI, the women retrenched the length

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ridiculous faſhion, which continued to be followed for the ſpace of three centuries.

length of their gowns, and their ſleeves, both of which had for ſome time ſwept the ground: it was neceſſary to enlarge the door ways at the time when immenſe hoops and fardingales were worn, and ſome ten years ſince, there was the ſame neceſſity for heightening them on account of their head dreſs; which roſe in pyramids to an immeaſurable height. Some time after the reign of Philippe le Bel the cap or rather bonnet, was the univerſal covering for the men; if it was made of velvet, they called it a mortier, in Engliſh mortar; if of worſted, a cap. The King, Princes, and knights, made uſe only of the former; the latter was worn by the clergy, the graduates, and the people. Both claſſes wore over it a *chaperon*, which was a kind of capuchin, with a long tail hanging behind; it was common to both ſexes; thoſe worn by the Ladies were diſtinguiſhed into chaperons of velvet, and chaperons of cloth, and the perſons of diſtinction, had likewiſe theirs larger and furred; thoſe of the common people were

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in the ſhape of a ſugar loaf. It was not till the reign of Charles the VI. that men began to wear hats.

At the commencement of the reign of Philip Auguſtus, the cuſtom of wearing mourning, was neither known in France, or the neighbouring nations. Under Charles VI. none but the nobility mourned in black; their domeſtics wore ruſſet grey. Formerly Kings wore red for mourning. latterly they have mourned in violet.

The cuſtom of bearing arms in time of peace, was introduced very late: travellers were only permitted to wear them, and it is to the general licence adopted in times of civil war, that the introduction of this cuſtom is principally to be attributed.

To Louis XI. we are indebted for eſtabliſhments of poſts.

Dict. des Mœurs,
et Uſages des Francois.

In

In 1262, more than eighty private Noblemen, were empowered to coin money in France, that is to ſay copper money, the King only had a right to coin gold and ſilver. That of the Barons was current only in their own lands; the King's all over the kingdom; and this laſt had a diſtinguiſhing work, the others were forbidden to imitate. Thoſe who tranſgreſſed this prohibition were *bouillis*. Clippers were hung. Thoſe who adulterated the Barons coin, were condemned to have a hand cut off, and pay conſiderable fines. Hiſtorians gravely relate, that St. Louis's coin cured all the maladies of thoſe who carried it about them, hence moſt coins of his reign have holes pierced in them; probably the people hung them about their necks. It is ſaid that Philippe le Bel was the firſt of our kings who adulterated money, and from hence was given the odious ſurname of *falſe coiner*.

Dict. des Monnoies et de la Jurisprudence, par M. Abot de Bazinghen.

St. Louis was the firſt who coined *aignels*, or agnels in gold, a coin ſo named becauſe it bore the figure of a lamb. Philippe le Hardi coined crowns of pure gold. Philippe le Bel, *cadieres*, which were likewiſe called *royaux durs*; theſe coins were called maces, becauſe the king was repreſented with a mace in his right hand; and the others *cadieres*, or chairs, becauſe he was made ſitting in a chair. Philippe de Valois ſtruck ſeven different kinds, the names of which were, pariſis, ſo called, becauſe it was worth twenty ſols at Paris; lion, becauſe the king had one placed under his foot; pavillion, in which he was repreſented ſitting under a canopy or tent; the three next, crown, angel, and eſcutcheon, were named in conformity to the figures they bore, and the laſt was called florin George, St. George and the dragon being repreſented on it. John coined deniers of gold, ſtamped with fleurs de lis. Salutations of gold made their appearance under Charles VI. ſo called becauſe the angelic ſalutation was repreſented on it. The Henries of gold, were begun and finiſhed

finiſhed under Henry II. The louis d'or made its appearance under Louis XIII. its value was firſt ten livres, and it has never changed in weight or title, although its worth is much augmented. The livre of Charlemagne, now valued at one pound ſterling, has ſuffered a reduction ſince 1720 of ſixty-five pounds eight ſhillings; we ſee by this, that one million of money in the time of Charlemagne, was as much as ſixty-ſix millions two hundred thouſand livres of the preſent money.

The manufactures, under Charles V. were ſtill coarſe in their kind, when luxury had already made ſo great a progreſs as to cauſe the preference to be given to foreign ſtuffs. In 1336, Paris, Rouen, Amiens, Tournay, Reims, Carcaſſone, St. Omer, Dourlens, Chalons, Terouane, Beauvais, Louviers, &c. had linen manufactures, but the art of properly preparing woollen cloths, was not then known.

Venice had for a long time furniſhed all Europe with glaſſes. Colbert brought this art from the Venetians, finding there were ſeveral French men in the manufactures of the republic, he recalled them home, and granted them a patent 1665. Blown glaſſes, were at that time only known, and it was not till 1668 that plate glaſſes were invented. ~~Les Atteliers were~~ firſt eſtabliſhed in Paris, but afterwards removed to St. Gobin's in Picardy, where they ſtill remain.[t]

The manufactory was

Dict. des Meurs et uſages des Francois.

The Orientals have for a long time been in poſſeſſion of the art of making China, in which the Japaneſe particularly excel. Chance

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[t] The art of making glaſs was according to Pliny, the naturaliſt, in his thirty-ſixth book diſcovered by chance. He ſays that ſome Merchants were dreſſing their victuals on the ſea ſhore, and having no ſtone to put under their pot, took ſome pieces of nitre from the ſhip, from which mixing with the ſand there flowed a ſhining liquid which was glaſs.

Chance in the laſt century, diſcovered in Saxe the compoſition of the Eaſtern porcelaine; from combining together different kinds of earth to make crucibles. Baron Boëticher, a German gentleman, and chymiſt at the court of Saxes, found out the ſecret, which has been preſerved with care, in the manufactory of Meiſſin near Dreſden.

Louis de Berquen, born at Bruges about 300 years ſince, was the firſt who employed that method of cutting diamonds, and which is practiſed at this time. He had remarked that two diamonds rubbed with conſiderable force againſt each other, produced a powder. He therefore took two ſtones and having mounted them on a cement, ſharpened one againſt the other, and afterwards by the aid of certain wheels of his invention, brought their poliſh to the higheſt perfection with the powder they produced, and ſhaped them to his fancy.*

The

* There are diamonds of all colours: thoſe called black, are

The firſt clock mentioned in hiſtory which ſeems to have been conſtructed on a principle of mechaniſm, is that of Richard Waligfort, Abbot of St. Albans in England, who lived in 1326. The ſecond is that which Jacques de Dondis, cauſed to be made at Padua in 1344. The third is the palace clock at Paris, executed in 1370 by Henry de Vic whom Charles V. ſent for out of Germany.

SURGERY.

This art has always been cultivated with the greateſt ſucceſs in France. An academy for Surgery was eſtabliſhed there in 1731, alſo a ſchool for practical diſſection, with two profeſſors to teach midwifry. Andrew Veſale,

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are always of an equivocal tint reſembling dirty blue. The blue have never a fine ſhade, but are always very pale. thoſe called, *St. Eſprit du Roi*, are never of a fine colour, but when ſet with a leaf under them.

Veſale, born at Bruſſels in 1514, came to Paris to ſtudy anatomy, which he did with ſuch an ardent application, and made ſuch profound reſearches, as to have attained a great degree of perfection, before the age of twenty-five years. Harvey, phyſician to Charles II. of England, diſcovered the circulation of the blood. Peicquet a phyſician of Dieppe, was celebrated for his diſcovery of the reſervoir of the chyle in 1651, he was aided in his reſearches by Louis Gayant, a very ſkilful ſurgeon. The ſucceſs of their anatomical labours, has placed them both in the royal academy of ſciences, ever ſince its re-eſtabliſhment, in 1666.

BOTANY.

To M. Tournefort, Botany has the higheſt obligations. Linnæus, a Swede, has given a new ſyſtem of plants. M. Duhamel de Monceau, has made ſome important obſervations on the *phyſics of trees*; he has likewiſe

likewiſe made ſome very uſeful reſearches concerning thoſe trees and ſhrubs which are able to ſupport our winters, and the uſe that may be made of them in gardens. M. Adamſon has likewiſe formed a new ſyſtem after the obſervations of M. Bernard de Juſſieu.

PAINTING, ARCHITECTURE, AND GARDENS.

Painting did not attain to any degree of perfection till the reign of Francis I. the reſtorer of arts and ſciences in France. Painting and ſculpture owe their eſtabliſhment of an academy to M. Noyer, ſecretary of ſtate and intendant of the buildings of the king, under Louis XIII. Two important diſcoveries were made under Louis XIII. the art of reſtoring the faded works of great maſters, by tranſporting them on a new canvas, likewiſe paintings in freſco, or on wood, without their ſuffering the ſlighteſt alteration,

alteration, on canvas. The other diſcovery by M. Loriſt, is the ſecret of fixing the paſtil.

Architecture had been neglected in France for more than a thouſand years; the houſes were like dove-cotes, and the palaces like fortreſſes. Under the reigns of Louis XII. and Francis I. architects, painters, and ſculptors came into France out of Italy, who firſt gave the idea of real taſte. The attentions of Colbert, erected a royal academy of architecture in 1671.

Andrew le Noſtre,* was the inventor of the art of Gardening, and was forty years of age, when Fouquet, ſuperintendant of the finances, gave him an opportunity of diſplaying his talents, by employing him in the gardens of Vaux-le-vicomte; Louis XIV. appointed him to make thoſe of Verſailles, Trainon, and St. Germain. The gardens

* Born at Paris in 1613.

gardens of the Thuilleries, were one of the chefs d'œuvres of le Noſtre. This ſkilful artiſt was likewiſe employed at Chantilly, and St. Cloud; Louis XIV. in 1673, granted him letters of nobility, and would have given him arms, but he replied, that he had his own, which were three ſnails crowned with a cabbage; and added, "Sire, can I "forget or diſdain my ſpade, when to that "I owe all your majeſty's favours?" Le Noſtre died in 1700, at eighty-ſeven years of age.[x] Quintinie has left uſeful inſtructions

[x] All the fine gardens of Le Noſtre are now deſtroyed or deſpiſed. Gardens without ſymmetry have not been very long in faſhion, even in England; for Mr. Addiſon, in the Spectator, counſels his countrymen to baniſh ſymmetry from their parks, and give them a greater reſemblance to nature; but he had too much taſte to propoſe to them to erect artificial rocks and mountains, objects in themſelves barren and diſagreeable, and whoſe beauties conſiſt only in their loftineſs and grandeur; he was certainly far from thinking that ſtagnant unwholeſome waters would reſemble a charming river; or that thirty different kinds of buildings ſuch as ruined caſtles, temples, pavilions, tombs, &c. aſſembled in a ſpace of about three acres, could appear an imitation

tions for the culture of the fruit and kitchen gardens; from him we likewiſe have learnt a certain and infallible method of pruning trees.

Dict. univerſel, raiſonne des arts et metiers par M. l'Abbe Jaubert.

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tation of nature. What Montaigne ſays, ſpeaking in a general ſenſe, may be well applied to modern gardens; "We have," ſays he, "ſo overcharged the beauty and "richneſs of the works of nature by our inventions, that "we have quite ſtifled them; nevertheleſs wherever ſhe "breaks forth in all her purity, how wonderfully does "ſhe ſhame our vain frivolous enterpriſes."

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